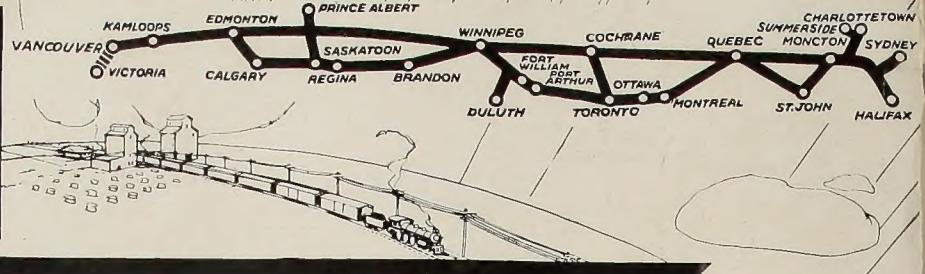


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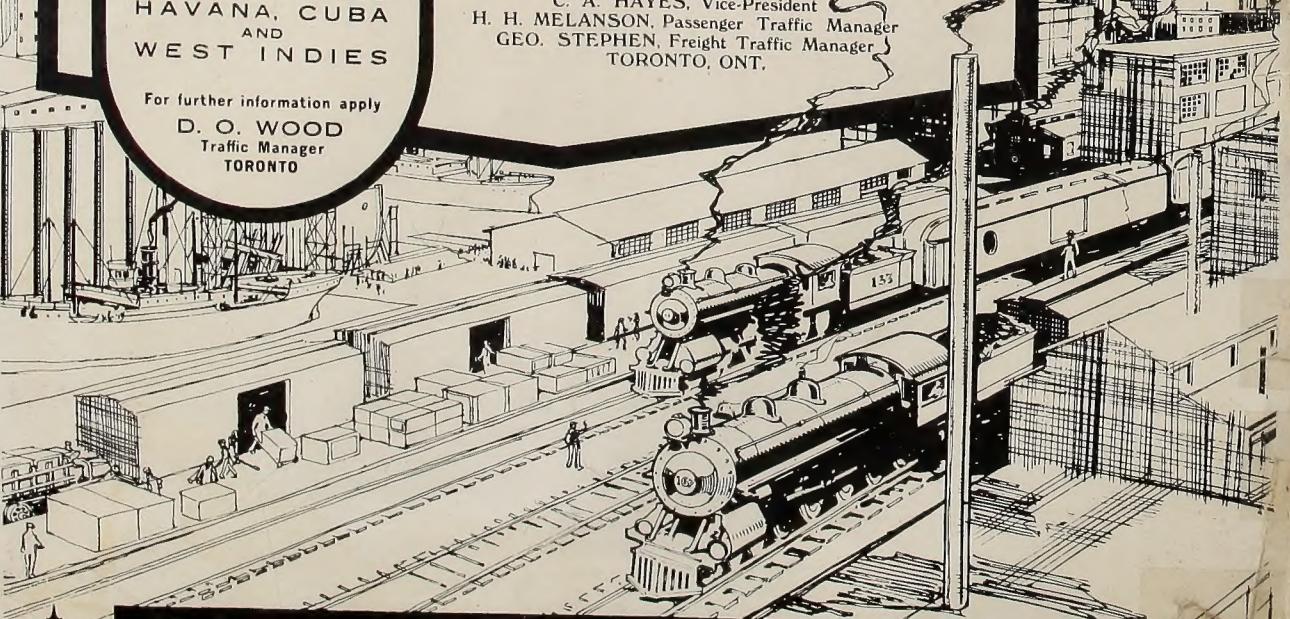
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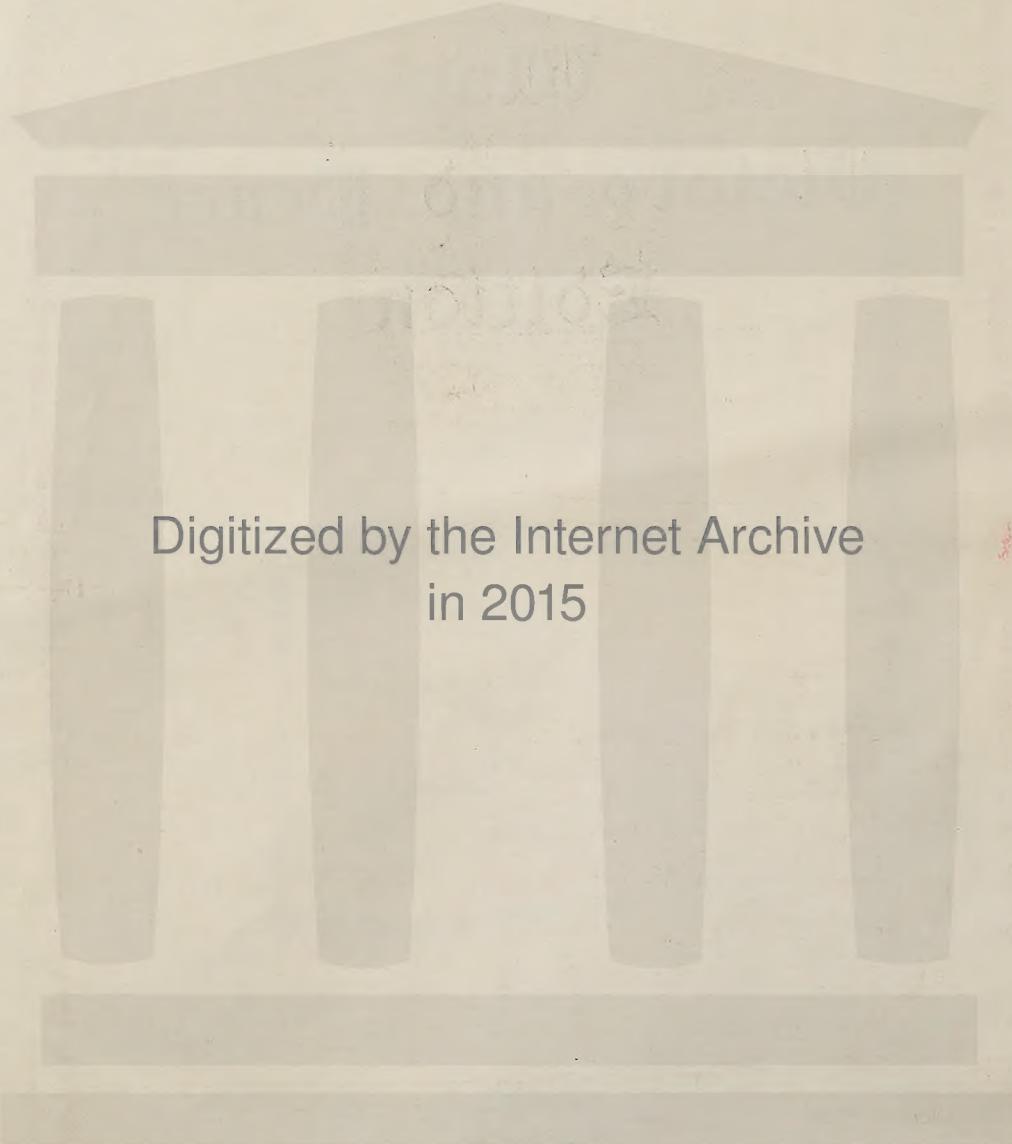
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Dedication

TO the Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who, content to die for Canada, sleep beneath the soil of France and Flanders, this short record of the Canadian Corps is dedicated in grateful remembrance and with proud and reverent admiration.

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Why Canada was in The War



HY was Canada in the war and what did she do? At the outset this involves the question: What and Why is the British Empire? It may be said—and not cynically—that the British Empire is a magnificent accident and a splendid illustration of the survival of the fittest.

England was never deliberately and thoughtfully a colonizing power. In years gone by Norway was, and there is something approaching proof of the prehistoric discovery of North America by the Norse. Rome was, and her colonies went wherever man had sought out a land and found a people. Spain and Portugal were, hence the remarkable spread of the Latin language over an immense area of the globe. The Dutch were and that brought their navy into conflict with ours until they had no navy. In recent years Germany was an ambitious colonizer.

Today Germany has no colonial possessions and none of the other old colonizing powers have any considerable possessions outside their original territorial boundaries. England's colonies were ever a secondary consideration and most of them the outcome of individual enterprise rather than national effort. Australia just happened into British possession and was utilized as a place for penal settlements. Much the same was true of America, which long was more or less a sort of Siberia for Britain. In what is now Canada the British simply fought their ancient enemy because they found them there and for causes which entirely originated at home. As recently as the time of Gladstone, that great publicist and statesman spoke of British North America as "That great desert of perpetual ice and snow." His hearers more or less agreed with him. India was the outcome of private trading enterprise without possession until circumstances practically compelled England to enter into possession.

Yet in all this time English people—and that means English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh—found themselves in every corner of the earth. The protection of them, largely dating from the policy of Cromwell, led to the British navy.

Colonies were established by the efforts and finances of individuals. The greatest modern satirical song in that comedy of satire, was "For he is an Englishman." Truly he "might have been a French, or Turk, or Prussian, but in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, he remained an Englishman."



PERISCOPE WORK

A Sentry and his Reliefs in the Front Line.

This song was put in the mouth of one of the minor characters of the comedy. With Sullivan's stirring music, it was not taken as a satire, but thrilled the English heart throughout the English-speaking world. It was true. It is true. And that is "why" the British Empire. Those who people the British

Empire today, in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, remain Englishmen.

When the revolting colonists of America, largely through indifference at home rather than the prowess of those in revolt set up housekeeping for themselves and started another nation, even then there were some "who remained an Englishman." We call them United Empire Loyalists. They would not remain in a country which was no longer English, and came to that part of America which had not yet been abandoned. They saw their new country neglected, and that which had been let go receive the outpouring of English money, English trade, English emigration. Still they remained Englishmen.

Canada has never had a quarrel with her great neighbor of her own making. Yet she has had to seize her musket and fight to keep the old flag flying, at times almost alone and unaided. The War of 1812 was a pretext to drive that flag from this continent. When it was over Canadians held possession of what is now the State of Michigan, and the State of Maine, and not on British territory had one of the enemy set foot except as a prisoner of war. The war over, Britain hastened to hand back the acquired territory, and was not as particular in seeing that the boundary fences were exact. Again the Canadian saw the old-time outpouring of wealth and

British energy to help the country with whom we had fought. And still "he remained an Englishman". That is why Canada was in this war.

We have grown up with a "manifest destiny" constantly before us. Who that has travelled or had business relations with our neighbors has not found this looked upon as a matter of course? Yet when any part of our great though accidental Empire was threatened, it stirred the blood of "an Englishman," no matter where that Englishman was found. That is why Canada was in this war. That is why Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, the Fiji Islands, India, the West Indies were in this war. That is why South Africa came in. What though those who had been our one-time enemy races in South Africa, as in Canada, rallied to our side. The spirit of the Briton had now permeated the lands in which he lived. Those who learned to know us, to learn the justice, the liberty, the sterling worth that name "Englishman" meant, came with us.

Thus Britain realized as never before, and the enemy



SIGNALLERS.

Repairing Communications with the Front Line—Wires Broken by Shell Fire. learned, and the world saw what the British Empire meant. Wherever there was a mind to appreciate, a heart to sympathize with pure, consecrated, courageous manhood, there was an admirer, a follower of the greatest defender of human liberty the world has ever known.

England had builded better than she knew.

To no part of the world did the outbreak of the war come with greater surprise than it did to Canada. We were a people of all others devoted to the pursuit of peace. We were getting



JUDGING FIELD SPORTS.

along harmoniously with another great nation beside us. We knew nothing of German designs, nor realized how close we were to conflict until the crash came like a bolt from the blue. But we had a population at once courageous, resourceful and true; a people to whom loyalty was a very religion.

We had two other great assets. We had with us in the person of the Governor-General, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, a thorough soldier, recognized as a very master of military organization, who had been the Field Marshal of the British Army. We had, in General Sir Sam Hughes, a Minister



VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN THE GAMES.
Gent. Edouard Panet on the right, Lady Beaverbrook (in white).

of Militia of enthusiasm, energy, and the greatest possible initiative as well as a practical soldier.

Canada stood not upon the order of her going, but went at once. From office, factory and farm, recruits poured in, until



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Inspecting the 11th Brigade.

the authorities were fain to cry, "Hold, enough!" In less than two months a country which never had a military force greater than a small nation would consider a police force, had an army,

which a few months later was to hold at bay the pick of Germany's mighty machine, and save Calais on the battlefield of Langemarck.

Within two months Canada had raised and concentrated in camp, trained, and sent to Europe, an army of 33,000 men, the greatest body of soldiers which had ever crossed the Atlantic, or any other sea at any one time. The division was complete, with cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, signallers, supply and ammunition columns, hospital and field staffs, nurses, ambulances; it had its own rifle ammunition, field guns, heavy artillery, and machine guns.

A huge military camp was started at Valcartier, with a mighty armada of transports which was being assembled. It was



PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

sixteen miles west of Quebec, but a day's march from a wilderness that was converted to a camp, the most complete of its kind in existence, a triumph of applied science, in a fortnight.

The fleet assembled in Gaspe Bay and steamed out with the First Canadian Contingent on October 3, 1914, led by H. M. ships Charybdis, Diana and Eclipse with the Suffolk on the flanks. The armada was joined by the Florizel from Newfoundland, with their first contingent.

The arrival of this great convoy at Plymouth came as a complete surprise to the people of Plymouth when it came to anchor in the Sound there on October 14. The news of departure and destination had been kept a complete secret.

The Canadian Division was put in command of Lieutenant-General Alderson, who had at one time been an officer in the garrison at Halifax, N.S.

The Canadian forces were encamped on Salisbury Plains



A DIVISIONAL ANNUAL SPORTS.
On the right: Major-Genl. Ironside and Brig.-Genl. Lord Brooke.

and were given something less than four months training before being sent to France. Their reception in England was most enthusiastic. A German resident of Montreal who was among those who disappeared just before Canadians began interning the enemy in her midst, said when he saw Canada preparing to send troops overseas, "I had been a soldier myself. It would be well that de Canadians guard de canals and bridges; but to put dem against de trained ahmies of Europe, dat would be cruel." It was cruel to the "trained ahmies of Europe," all right.

The Canadians were twice reviewed by H.M. the King, and visited by the Field Marshal Lord Roberts. The latter in addressing the Canadians made his last public appearance in England. His Lordship said in part:

"We have arrived at the most critical moment of our his-

tory, and you have most generously come to help in our hour of need.

"Three months' ago we found ourselves involved in this war, a war not of our own seeking, but one which those who have studied Germany's literature and Germany's aspirations, knew was a war which we should inevitably have to deal with sooner or later. The prompt resolve of Canada to give us such valuable assistance has touched us deeply. The resolve has been quickened into action in a marvellously short space of time, under the excellent organizing and driving power of your Minister of Militia—my friend, Major-General Hughes.

"We are fighting a nation which looks upon the British Empire as a barrier to her development, and has in consequence



A DIVISIONAL H. Q. GROUP.

long contemplated our overthrow and humiliation. To attain that end she has manufactured a magnificent fighting machine and is straining every nerve to gain victory.

"It is only by the most determined efforts that we can defeat her."

The expedition sent to France was under General Alderson, Lieut.-Col. (later General) M. S. Mercer, commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade. The second Infantry Brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. (now Sir Arthur) Currie. The 3rd Infantry Brigade by Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., since made General.

The Division sailed from Avonmouth, and the last of the transports reached St. Nazaire, Bay of Biscay, the second week of February, 1915. The 6th, 9th, 11th, 12th and 17th Battalions were left in England as the Base Brigade of the Division.

A railway journey of 350 miles took the Canadian Division to a position about 12 miles from "Plug Street" (Ploegsteert) now so famed in the war. Within the triangle there, between



A FATIGUE PARTY IN THE COMMUNICATION TRENCHES
Waiting for a Lull in the Enemy Artillery Fire.

St. Omer and Ypres, lay also the first British Army.

The British had been fighting in seas of mud all winter.

When the Canadians took their first turn in the trenches they had no very exciting experience, although they had their casualties. While infantry took no great part in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, the artillery played its part in the work preceding the British advance. General Alderson and his Division got along excellently together. Before sending his men into the trenches for the first time, he addressed them as follows:

"All ranks of the Canadian Division: We are about to occupy and maintain a line of trenches. I have some things to say to you at this moment which it is well that you should consider.

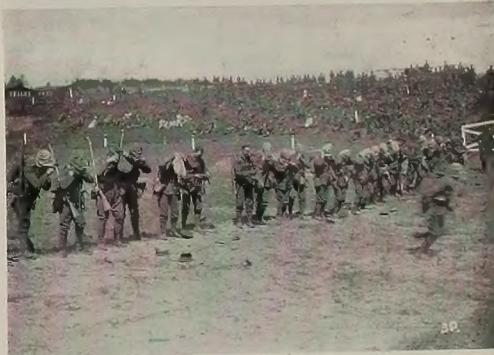
You are taking over good and on the whole dry trenches. I have visited some myself. They are intact and the parapets are good. Let me warn you first that we have had several casualties already while you have been attached to other divisions. Some of those casualties were unavoidable, and that is war.



"DIGGING IN."
Good Practise with the Small Entrenching Tools.

But I suspect some—at least a few—could have been avoided.

"I have heard of cases in which men exposed themselves with no military object, and perhaps only to gratify curiosity. We cannot lose good men like this. We shall want them all if we advance, and we shall want them all if the Germans advance. Do not expose your heads and do not look round corners, unless for a purpose which is necessary at the moment you do it. It will not often be necessary. You are provided with means of observing the enemy without exposing your heads. To lose your lives without military necessity is to deprive the State of



GETTING ON GAS MASKS
Only 10 Seconds Allowed.

good soldiers. Young and brave men enjoy taking risks. But a soldier who takes unnecessary risks through levity is not playing the game. And the man who does so is stupid, for whatever the average practice of the German army, the individual shots they employ as snipers shoot straight, and screened from



ON LOOK-OUT DUTY IN THE FRONT LINE.

observation behind the lines, they are always watching. And if you put your head over the parapet without orders they will hit that head.

"There is another thing. Troops new to the trenches always shoot at nothing the first night. You will not do it. It wastes ammunition and it hurts no one. And the enemy says: 'These are new and nervous troops.' You will be shelled in the trenches. When you are shelled sit low and sit tight. This is easy advice, for there is nothing else to do. If you get out you will only get it worse. And if you go out the Germans will go in. And if the Germans go in we shall counter-attack and put them out; and that will cost us hundreds of men, instead of the few whom the shell may injure. The Germans do not like the bayonet, nor do they support bayonet attacks. If they get up

to you or you get up to them, go right in with the bayonet; you have the physique to drive it home. That you will do it, I am sure, and I do not envy the Germans if you get among them with the bayonet. There is one thing more. My old regiment, the Royal West Kents, has been here since the beginning of the war, and it has never lost a trench. The army says 'The West Kents never budge.' I am proud of the great record of my old regiment. And I think it is a good omen. I now belong to you and you belong to me; and before long the Army will say: 'The Canadians never budge.' Lads, it can be left there, and there I leave it. The Germans will never turn you out."

Ypres

The Ypres salient is one of the most talked about places in the campaign in Flanders. It was a source of weakness to troops holding it, but it is here that the Canadians stopped the German advance, headed by the flower of the Prussian Guard. It is here that the Canadians encountered poison gas, then used for the first time in warfare. It is here that the magnificent



THE ORIGINAL H. Q. STAFF OFFICERS
Of the 4th Canadian Division (and "Gib")

stand made by the Canadians prevented the Germans advancing upon Calais, the key to England itself.

On April 17th, 1915, the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades took over a position in the Ypres salient from the French 11th Division. The position taken over by the Canadians had not had such an elaborate system of defences constructed by the French as was constructed by the British troops in the south. The Canadians at once began planning to dig support trenches but had not got far with this work when one of the most critical periods of the war developed. On April 22nd the line held by the Canadian Division was about 5,000 yds. in extent. Beginning at the Ypres-Roulers Railway and going in northwesterly direction to the Ypres-Poel-Cappelle Road, the Canadians connected with the French troops. There were three brigades in the Canadian Division in addition to the Artillery brigades. The first infantry brigade was in reserve, the second was on the

tremendous damage done by the huge 42 centimeter shells, used in this locality for the first time.

After a day of terrible destruction the bombardment died down and April 22nd dawned warm, sunny and peaceful. It was not until five o'clock in the afternoon that this deceptive peace was broken by the sudden opening up of a bombardment



IN THE SUPPORT LINES AT NEUVILLE ST. VAAST.

of the line held by the French immediately on the left of the Canadians. Very soon afterwards the Canadian Reserve Battalions of the First Brigade were amazed at the spectacle of French troops, largely made up of Turcos and Zouaves, rushing back over the canal and through the village of Vlamertinghe in fearful disorder. When they came up with the Canadians in the gathering darkness the latter were startled to see their faces distorted and twisted by pain, and the poor men in many cases, gasping and choking. There was a scene of indescribable confusion in the village. Gun carriages and ammunition wagons were inextricably mixed, while galloping gun teams without their guns were going wildly in all directions. Ultimately some sort of order was restored. From the Algerians it was learned that a new form of death had poured down upon them from the skies and thousands of their comrades had fallen victims. The poor fellows came staggering out of the gathering shadows



TRYING OUT GAS HELMETS, 1916.
Our Second Innovation in these Designs.

right, and the third connected with the Allies. Three days after the Canadians appeared in this salient the Germans began their bombardment of Ypres when many civilians were killed and



TUMP LINERS.
Bringing Ammunition to the Front Line.

into the positions behind the lines crying, sneezing, coughing—horrified beyond words at the frightfulness of an onslaught, the ghastliness of which they could not fathom. The mystery was

soon solved. It was found that by an elaborate series of force pumps and pipes the Germans were pouring in upon the French position enormous volumes of their latest terror, poison gas. This hideous form of warfare came as a complete surprise not only to the black troops, who were the first victims, but also to the Allies as a whole. It was hardly to be wondered at that the French troops broke before such an overwhelming terror.



THE CATHEDRAL AT YPRES.

As a consequence of this attack the Canadians were called upon at almost a moment's notice to face one of the greatest crises of the war. The enforced withdrawal of the French troops had left the Third Brigade of the Canadian Division without any left. To prevent disaster it was immediately necessary to extend the Canadian lines so as to cover the portion which the French troops had withdrawn. It was impossible to get the 1st Brigade up in time to fill up the whole of this gap before the Germans had commenced to exploit their advantage, and as a consequence Brig.-Gen. Turner, who was commander of the 3rd Brigade had to throw his left length southward in order to protect its rear. Four British 4.5 guns, which had been lent to the French by the 2nd London Division, were lost

The 7th British Columbia was at the time occupying trenches in support of the 3rd Brigade. The 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, which had been going out as a working party, was also sent in support of the 3rd Brigade.

It was just after midnight of April 22-23 when the Canadians attacked the German position in the woods, drove the enemy back again and recaptured the British guns. The



THE FAMOUS MENIN GATE AT YPRES.

assault was made by the 10th and the 16th Canadian Scottish, commanded respectively by Lt.-Col. Boyle and Lt.-Col. (afterwards Brigadier-General) Leckie. There was a misty moonlight when the Canadians advanced and for the first time came into a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy. After a desperate fight the Germans recoiled from the fierce bayonet charges of the Canadians; but not until terrible breaches had been made in the attacking ranks by the enemy machine guns, which played on them like a watering pot. Through it all the unwavering line pressed on, reached the wood, drove the now demoralized Germans out, and recaptured the guns, although the enemy, finding that this recapture was inevitable, had rendered them useless. Later on the wood which had been so dearly won had to be



OPENING UP A NEW BIT OF FRONT LINE.
(Note the Officers Watching for German Aeroplanes).

during the readjustment of the position. These guns were in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles behind the lines originally held by the French. Although the Germans, following their gas attack, immediately began a formidable series of attacks on the thinly-held and far-extended Canadian line, the Canadians were determined to get back the aforesaid two guns, as well as to capture the wood. A counter-attack was therefore launched by the 3rd Infantry Brigade under General Turner. This Brigade was reinforced by the 2nd Battalion under Lt.-Col. (afterwards Major-General) Watson, and the 3rd Toronto Battalion under Lt.-Col. (afterwards Brigadier-General) Rennie, both of the 1st Brigade. In the terrible fighting which followed in the great operation that was destined to be a turning point in the whole war, these two battalions performed deeds of valor to which no pen can do justice and paid the penalty by suffering more heavily than any other two units engaged.



THE LUXURIES OF A "FRONT LINE SHAVE."
The Company Barber Comes into his Own Again.

abandoned, as the enemy had the range most accurately and fairly drenched the place with shells.

A few hours later the 10th Canadians were again ordered by Lt.-Col. Boyle to make an assault upon a German trench which was being constructed within a couple of hundred yards of the Battalion's right front. This attack was made in the face of a murderous machine gun and rifle fire, and one of the first to fall was the gallant commander, receiving five wounds. Major MacLaren, the second in command also fell wounded, and was afterwards killed by a shell while being removed to the hospital. The command passed to Major D. M. Ormond, and when he was wounded Major Guthrie took command. The fighting continued throughout the night of April 22-23, and the ever-increasing strength of the enemy attacks made it seem impossible that the Canadians could withstand them. But they did.

On Friday morning what was known as the Geddes Detachment, made up of a few battalions and parts of battalions

of British troops in command of Col. Geddes of the Buffs, began to arrive and fill the gap. At 6 o'clock that morning the 2nd Canadian Brigade was still holding an intact line, although the 3rd Brigade was back upon St. Julien. The enemy was unquestionably developing a powerful attempt to outflank the Canadian left, which was becoming constantly more involved.



CLOTH HALL AT YPRES.

Should this attempt be successful the consequences would have been disastrous. The command decided upon the desperate expedient of making a counter attack upon the German front line trenches, which by this time were in advance of those which the French had been holding when the first gas attack caused the break.

The Canadian attacking party consisted of the 1st Ontario Battalion, the 4th Battalion of the 1st Brigade, under Brig.-General Mercer, with a portion of the British Geddes Detachment. The Canadian 4th were in advance and the 1st in support, the attacking party being covered by the 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade.

The advance began at 6.30 a.m., in the face of a withering fire of shot and shell, and at least every other man seemed to go down. At one moment the advancing 4th seemed to hesitate. Their brave commander, Lt.-Col. Birchall, carrying only a light cane, waved his men on and had them rallied and again pushing on the advance when he fell dead at their head. They dashed on, however, and the ferocity of their attack was such that the Germans were either bayoneted or driven from their trench.

The capture of the position at this critical time, made by one of the most daring of frontal attacks in broad daylight, secured and maintained the integrity of the Allied lines in its time of direst peril. Remember that it was not only taken, but held until Sunday, April 25th, in the face of constant attacks, with a perfect deluge of shell which it seemed must absolutely wipe

task of holding the Canadian left. They not only had to stave off the first attack of the Germans and take on themselves the responsibility of defending the new Canadian salient, but they had to thin their line in order to spread it out between the wood and St. Julien. At the time when the German offensive was first launched, poison gas in enormous volume was projected



A SMALL GROUP OF FRENCH VILLAGERS
Who Refused to Leave their Mined Homes.

into the Canadian line, catching the Canadians entirely unprepared for this new and devilish method of warfare. The Canadians did not break in the face of this surprise but held on in spite of all. Owing to the direction of the wind, it is believed that the gas attack was not so overwhelming as in the case of that upon the French lines. In any case, the Canadians quickly discovered that a wet handkerchief stuffed in the mouth gave some relief. They held firm and beat back two enemy assaults which were launched following the gas attack. The line running northeast was held by the 2nd Brigade, and that, as well as the lines held by the 3rd Brigade, was subject to another gas attack on Friday, the 23rd. The battalions most affected by the gas were the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, 13th Batt., and the 48th Highlanders, 15th Batt. The Royal Highlanders, suffering terribly, held their ground, but the 48th Highlanders, on whom fell the second gas attack, which seemed to come in particularly heavy volume, found that they absolutely could not live in their trench. They therefore retired for a short distance. It was not long, however, before they rallied and reoccupied their trench. The Germans redoubled their attempt to smash the 3rd Brigade, employing several divisions for this purpose. Failing in this, they tried to get behind its left wing. It seems that they actually succeeded to some extent in outflanking the heroic Canadians, for a considerable number of German troops slipped in between the wood and St. Julien and poured a raking fire on the Canadians from this new quarter. It was dur-



A FAMOUS RUIN IN YPRES.

out the comparative handful of defenders. That Sunday night the worn and tattered remnant of the Canadians retired victorious, and were relieved by fresh troops. The excellent covering work of the Canadian Artillery Brigade, under command of Lt.-Col. (afterwards Major-General) Morrison was one of the outstanding features of this memorable portion of that memorable battle. This was at the beginning of the engagement a four-gun 18-pounder battery, but it was reinforced during the afternoon with two heavier guns.

While these heroic deeds were being performed, the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Gen. Turner, was having a terrible time. This Brigade, it will be remembered, had the difficult



A STREET SCENE IN YPRES.

ing these terrible days that splendid citizens and soldiers like Major Norsworthy and Captain Guy Drummond lost their lives, together with many of the rank and file. Their names will ever live in history from the fact that they lost their lives in efforts which proved to be successful in holding back the Germans in the greatest crisis of the war since the victory on the Marne.

Major McCrae, on whom, at an early period, fell the responsibility for coping with the enemy, was deprived of his communications by enemy shell fire. He was faced with the alternatives of retiring or holding on. According to the recognized rules of warfare, he and his forces were completely beaten. There was nothing for him to do, according to these

rules, but retire. Instead of doing that he decided to hold on and the fact that he did hold on deceived the Germans as to his real strength. They thought that there must be good reason, in the shape of big reinforcements right at hand, for the daring which the Canadians displayed. As a matter of fact, they had no support, but they kept the Germans from learning that fact



YPRES STATION.

and frightened them from exploiting to the full the success that they had gained by their poison gas surprise. Major McCuaig's little force, constantly growing weaker, held the position throughout the night of the 22nd and did not yield until it became evident that the real weakness of the Canadians would be revealed to the Germans by daylight. Major McCuaig decided to withdraw while it was still dark, under cover of machine gun fire, and was actually engaged in this operation at the time when Major Buchanan came up with reinforcements. The Battalion improvised a defence in dugouts until a new line was made in their rear by reinforcements under the then Lt. Greenshields. Major McCuaig remained with his men to the end of this particular operation. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Just as he had seen to the safe removal of the wounded he was shot down and captured by the Germans.

In connection with the difficult operation of holding the Canadian line long enough to permit the arrival of adequate reinforcements and to permit of an orderly withdrawal from an area in which the defences in many places had been smashed flat by the Germans' gunfire, the 2nd Battalion played a notable part. The comparatively small Canadian Forces were in such a precarious position before the devastating fire of the massed artillery of the Germans on April 24 that orders were telegraphed to the advanced sections to start retirement. Also immediately afterwards it became apparent that this could not be effected without danger of offering the Germans the opening

ing fires as those which were concentrated against them it was only a matter of a comparatively short time before the Canadians in that section would be absolutely wiped out. Seeing how matters were progressing, a peremptory order was sent to Colonel Watson about 2 o'clock, by the general officer commanding, ordering him to fall back immediately. It took three quarters of an hour for this message to get through to Colonel Watson and in that fateful period the position had changed from critical to desperate. Many numbers of the battalion had al-



A TYPICAL BATTN. H. Q.

ready been killed at their post and there were over 150 wounded. The work of retirement was carried on with the utmost dispatch. Having superintended the work of removing the wounded, Colonel Watson himself went to the front line to superintend the withdrawal, an extremely delicate and perilous manoeuvre, in which above all things it was necessary to prevent any semblance of disorder. Thanks to the splendid co-operation of the gallant company commanders and their equally gallant men, this operation was carried out with complete success in accordance with the original plan, by which all details such as signallers and pioneers were gradually got out to the trenches; then the left, the centre, and the right companies, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

Of course, the enemy was not idle during this operation. Although the Canadians moved in extended order and took advantage of every bit of cover, they sustained heavy losses under the terrible fire of the Germans. At one period, according to the survivors, men fell like wheat before a scythe. Having seen the last Company well on the way to safety Colonel Watson, and Colonel Rogers, the last named being second in command of the battalion, had a brief consultation in the ruins of a shattered house. They recognized that there was but little chance of both of them getting back to the battalion headquarters alive and the possibilities were that both of them would



A VIEW FROM HILL 65.

for which they were fighting with such desperate earnestness, unless the operation could be effected very gradually. Therefore, the commander of the 3rd Brigade telephoned to Major-General Sir David Watson, who at that time, as a Colonel, was in command of the 2nd Battalion, asking whether it was possible for his forces to continue to hold the line for a time. This query came about noon at a time when the Germans seemed bent on absolutely obliterating the Canadian line. Colonel Watson replied that although the situation was precarious his men could still hold on. Whereupon he was instructed to regard as cancelled the order which had been telephoned to him to retire. It soon became evident, however, that before such overwhelm-



THE TRAIL OF THE HUN. The Usual Boche Methods of Destruction—a Typical Ruined Little French Village Church.

fall on the way. Their consultation was as to the best means to be adopted to increase the chances of one of them getting through the merciless hail of bullets and shrapnel with which the whole surrounding country was being deluged. They decided to take separate routes and after having shaken hands and bid each other what they believed to be a last farewell they started out across a country that was laid bare by enemy missiles.

Terrible experiences like these of the 2nd Battalion are characteristic of what the Canadian troops in the great operation had to go through.

Equal to the record of the 3rd Brigade in heroic endurance was that of the 7th Battalion, which was attached to the 3rd Brigade and occupied a position on the forward crest of a ridge, its left flank near St. Julien. This Brigade was actually outflanked on both sides by the enemy, through conditions over which it had no control, but it did not fall back until a remnant

subject to such intense bombardment that a further retreat was considered advisable, and the 3rd Brigade gradually retired. The Canadians left a rear guard in St. Julien and for hours after the Germans had moved into the remains of that village the machine-gun fire of these Canadians could be heard. They died for their country but they made the Germans pay the



AN INCORRECT METHOD OF BUILDING A BREASTWORK.
Note how easy it is to see the Faces Looking Over the Top.

of only about 100 men remained unwounded. Joining up the next day with the remnant of the 10th Battalion, the 7th again went to stop a gap in the line and did splendid work. Once more it was surrounded by the enemy but continued to fight tooth and nail until by a clever manoeuvre it was enabled once more to withdraw under cover of a mist. In the three days covered by these events the 7th Battalion lost its colonel, and 600 officers and men were either killed or wounded, including every company commander. Some companies lost every officer.

While these events were proceeding, General Alderson was making a strenuous effort to reinforce the Canadian Division. On Friday afternoon the 2nd King's Own Scottish



THE CORRECT METHOD
Of Making a Breastwork, Irregular and Illusive.

heaviest possible price for the ground so stubbornly held.

After the retirement of the 3rd Brigade, Brigadier-General Currie (now Sir Arthur Currie) repeated the manoeuvres of the 3rd. The 2nd Brigade had held the whole line of trenches, some 2,500 yards, which it was holding at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon with the magnificent support of the 3rd Brigade as described. General Currie now essayed to repeat the 3rd Brigade's counter to a flank movement of overwhelming superiority. His left flank was flung around to the South, and the result was the stupendous achievement of holding his trenches throughout the very crisis of this titanic struggle from Thursday afternoon until Sunday afternoon. Even then he did not abandon the trenches. They had been obliterated by the enemy artillery, but some of the Canadians still remained in the scattered ruins. The fragments of the undefeated troops were ultimately withdrawn.

Lt.-Col. Lipsett, commanding the 8th Battalion (Winnipeg 90th), held his position in the extreme left of the 2nd Brigade,



A GROUP OF 2ND BN. OFFICERS.
Immediately in Front, left to right: Capt. Frank Macune of Quebec, and Major George Richardson of Kingston.

Borderers and the 1st Royal West Kents, of the 13th Infantry Brigade, arrived in support while the French, by a series of counter attacks in the north-eastern direction also brought a measure of relief to the sorely-tried Canadians.

The Germans continued to intensify their artillery bombardment with the evident object of making the Canadian salient untenable and this they succeeded in. The Canadians were forced back upon St. Julien. Even the latter place was



A MORNING "WASH-UP" IN THE FRONT LINE.

although his left was "in the air," until two British Battalions, the 8th Durham Light Infantry, and 1st Hampshires, stopped up the gap on Saturday night. On Sunday, at daybreak two companies of the Canadian 8th were relieved by the Durhams, and they, having sustained heavy losses, were in turn relieved by a company of the Canadian 8th. The position of the latter being enfiladed by the Germans, two platoons were ordered to retire covered by two other platoons. The retiring platoons lost about 45 per cent. of their strength, while the covering

platoons suffered the loss of every officer and man: either in killed, wounded or prisoners.

On Sunday afternoon, the enemy, having occupied the village of St Julien, a most menacing advance was opened up, but General Alderson, who was also in command of the reinforcements, decided upon an offensive movement, as the best



A GOOD HAUL IN AN EVENING'S RAID

way of stopping the enemy progress. Accordingly he ordered an advance by two British Brigades, the 10th, under Brig. Gen. Hull, and the Northumberland Brigade. This attack was pushed through the Canadian left and centre, and as the British passed through they gave ringing cheers of appreciation to the Canadian line. The remains of the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, which had now received reinforcements, retired when the threatened German advance was arrested, moving gradually and fighting every yard, towards Passchendaele. Here they were relieved by two British Brigades, after a fight fittingly described as being "as glorious, as fruitful and also as costly as soldiers have ever been called upon to make." On Monday morning the General at the call of duty, once more marched the 2nd Brigade, reduced to one-quarter of its strength, back to the very apex of the line. This position they held throughout the day. They occupied reserve trenches on the next day (Tuesday) and were relieved and retired to billets in the rear on Wednesday.

The closing incidents in these great operations by the gal-



HAPPY AND GAY
What Chance did Fritz have Against Spirits of this Kind?

lant Canadians came on the evening of Wednesday, April 28th, when the remnants of the 1st Bde., consisting of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions under Lt.-Col. Watson, (now Major-Gen. Sir David Watson) and Brig.-Genl. Rennie was ordered to advance with their battalions to make a line of trenches to link up the French on the left and a battalion of Rifle Brigade on the right. The battalions started out at seven o'clock in the evening under a deluge of shrapnel. They reached their objective, and with two companies to dig and two to act as cover they worked untiringly

until two o'clock the next morning, when the work was finished.

The men were all in when this was accomplished. Worn out with exertion and nervous exhaustion, officers and men alike slept on the march back to their billets on Vlamertinghe.

The Canadian Artillery during the operations had been constantly working. When the line was broken in one place the guns were swung around so as to protect front and flank, firing at point blank range and mowing down all who attempted to push through the gap. There came a time when they were down to the last shell and had to send off one of their gunners on



BOSCH PRISONERS REPAIRING ROADS

horseback to ask for ammunition. It had to be brought over a shell-torn road. Down the road through a hell of shells swept the ammunition columns, horses tearing along, carts leaping and plunging, men flat on the horses' backs, arms rising and falling as whips stirred the terrified animals to continued action. In one spot four shells fell at once, and horses, men and carts went into the air. Through and over the debris dashed those behind them, driving madly on, until once more the gunners of the Canadian Brigade were supplied with shells and kept up the splendid fight. Not a Canadian gun was lost in the whole long battle.

Five days and nights the Canadians had hung on, and many



2ND BATTN. COY. OFFICERS
In Front of their Dug-out.

of them did not get four hours' sleep in the whole five days. Finally, on May 4th, they were withdrawn, after twelve days of constant effort. They were marched out twenty miles to billets near Baileul, what was left of the Canadian Division. The Second Battle of Ypres had been won. The German advance was held. Calais was saved.

In closing the account of the First Canadian Division in the first year of service under fire, one cannot do better than quote the words of their Commander, Lieut.-General E. A. H.

Alderson, C.B., after the terrible twelve days of tenacity, determination and courage known as the Second Battle of Ypres. When the Division was sent into the trenches for the first time, Gen. Alderson addressed a few words of advice (already quoted) from an experienced soldier of many campaigns to civilians who had volunteered and become soldiers for the Empire's em-



THE THEATRE AT CITE ST. PIERRE
South of Ypres.

ergency. Those words, given in dealing with the occasion, closed, it will be remembered, with an expression of confidence which proved wonderfully prophetic. After the baptism of fire, Gen. Alderson now said:

"I tell you truly, that my heart is so full that I hardly know how to speak to you. It is full of two feelings—the first being sorrow for the loss of those comrades of ours who have gone; and the second, pride in what the 1st Canadian Division has done.

"As regards our comrades who have lost their lives—let us speak of them with our caps off—my faith in the Almighty is such that I am perfectly sure that when men die, as they have died doing their duty and fighting for their country, for the Empire and to save the situation for others—in fact, have **died for their friends**—no matter what their past lives have been,



A TYPICAL GERMAN BREASTWORK IN A DEFENSIVE POSITION.
Note how difficult it is to make out any heads on the other side.

no matter what they have done that they ought not to have done (as all of us do), I am sure that the Almighty takes them and looks after them at once. Lads, we cannot leave them better than that.

"Now I feel that we may, without any false pride, think a little of what the Division has done during the past few days.

"I would first of all tell you that I have never been so proud of anything in my life as I am of my armlet with Canada on it. I thank you and I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, for the part each one of you has taken in giving me this feeling of pride.

"I think it is possible that all of you do not quite realize that, if we had retired on the evening of the 22nd, when our Allies fell back before the gas and left our left flank quite open, the whole of the 27th and 28th Divisions would probably have been cut off. Certainly they would not have got away a gun or vehicle of any sort, and probably not more than half the Infantry would have escaped.

"That is what our Commander-in-Chief meant when he telegraphed, as he did, that the Canadians saved the situation. My lads, if ever men had a right to be proud in this world, you have.

"I know my military history pretty well, and I cannot think of an instance, especially when the cleverness and determination of the enemy is taken into account, in which troops were placed in such a difficult position; nor can I think of an instance in which so much depended on the standing fast of one Division.

"You will remember that the last time I spoke to you, just before you went into the trenches at Sainly, now over two months ago, I told you about my old regiment, the Royal West Kents, having gained a reputation for never budging from their trenches, no matter how they were attacked. I said I was quite sure that, in a short time, the Army out here would be saying the same of you.

With great feeling the General continued:

"I little thought—none of us thought—how soon those words would come true. But now, today, not only the Army out here, but all Canada, all England, and all the Empire are saying that you, too, stand fast.

"There is one word I would say to you before I stop. You have made a reputation second to none in this war; but, remember, no man can live on his reputation. He must keep on adding to it. And I feel just as sure that you will do so as I did two months ago when I told you that I knew you would make a reputation when the opportunity came.

"I am now going to shake hands with your officers, and as I do so, I want you to feel that I am shaking hands with each one of you, as I would actually do if time permitted."

By this time the efficiency of the Canadian Artillery, steadiness and daring of the Canadian infantry, whether in resolute defence or dashing attack were beyond question equal to that of any troops in action. They had confidence in themselves and had the confidence of those in command. There was no task they were not considered fitted for. Cases of individual devoted work and fearlessness were so frequent as almost to escape notice. The casualty lists were swelling all the time.

This sad fact, was of course, to be anticipated in the new pages of history that were now being written.

Their share in maintaining a portion of the great line of the Western Front was being faithfully carried out. The battle of Neuve Chapelle, in which the Canadian Artillery rendered efficient service, had not achieved the objective. Had the British gained the Aubers Ridge, which dominated Lille, the capture of the latter, used as German headquarters would have been quite possible and would have completely altered the whole aspect of the Western front. Why that was not accomplished was a matter of dispute. The failure was a keen disap-



MAJOR BARKER, V.C.
Our Canadian "Ace".



CITE DU MOULIN
South of Ypres.

pointment. This failure was one of the causes leading to the next big engagement dignified by the name of Battle—Festubert.

General Joffre had assembled the most complete and mighty artillery force yet gathered in the West, preparatory to a great offensive movement in Artois in May. The French pro-

gress had been splendid, only a few of the defences of Lens, remaining in the enemy's hands. The Germans were, however, hurrying immense reinforcements to the South. To offset this Sir John French, in conjunction with General Joffre, decided upon leading an attack. This would hold up German reinforcements bound for Lens, and give the British another opportunity

to possibly capture the Aubers Ridge, and thus dominate Lille and La Bassee.

This long engagement, known as the Battle of Festubert, was thus part of a carefully-conceived and deliberately-carried-out plan. It was not entirely successful from a military standpoint, although it had great effect on the British mind and had a most encouraging effect on the minds of the British people and those of the Allied nations.

It was not a complete success, because, while diverting and engaging the German reinforcements designed for Lens, again we failed to capture Aubers Ridge. Why?

Two reasons have been assigned. First the strength of the German defences,



LT.-COL. CLARK KENNEDY, V.C.
24th Battalion.

and, second, the insufficiency of high explosive shells in the possession of our artillery in the long continued action, and in the absence of sufficient quantities of ammunition, the greatest discipline was required under such gruelling conditions.

Again and again the British and Canadian advances would carry first, second and third line trenches, smashing the German line out of shape, but still the line—no matter what holes were in it—was there. The Germans had prepared a most elaborate system of concrete lined underground works, with chambers and tunnels cut in the chalk pits and quarries. They could move from place to place without coming to the surface. They had machine gun emplacements where one or two men could do the work of a battalion. Overwhelming artillery might have eventually destroyed even this system of forts.

As to the inadequate supply of high explosive shells, Lord Kitchener had sent such supplies as the requirements of those in the field demanded and artillery experts calculated were needed. The probability is that Festubert was a demonstration that future battles of the kind must be determined by practically exhaustless use of high explosive. We learned our lesson at Festubert and applied our knowledge when the whole Empire had changed its peaceable industries into vast munition plants and were constantly adding new plants; when men,



RESULT OF AN EARLY MORNING RAID
And a couple of happy Hunns.

women and children were engaged day and night, making, loading and shipping a steady stream of shells.

After the Battle of Ypres, the Canadian Division moved into billets and rested until May 14. Then the headquarters was moved to the Southern part of the British lines, and reinforcements were sent over from the reserves in England to fill

the yawning gaps in our battalions. By May 17 the re-made infantry brigades again advanced to the firing line.

On the 20th the Canadians attacked a strongly held orchard position, and carried it after a deluge of artillery, in a gallant hand to hand fight, and the retreating German who had been reformed to meet them after the artillery had ceased firing.



TANK
Struck by a shell and destroyed by fire.

The enemy outnumbered the Canadians more than two to one, but were destroyed and put to flight by the onslaught of attacking parties from the Canadian Scottish and 48th Highlanders. Canada, from Lake Ontario to the Pacific was represented in that glorious fray.

From this on the Canadians were constantly engaged in the series of gallant engagements which went to make up the Battle of Festubert. That the Germans were fully aware of the imminence of their peril and stirred with rage at this time may be seen from a quotation from the Lille War News:

"Comrades, if the enemy were to invade our land do you think he would leave one stone upon another of our fathers' houses, our churches and all the works of a thousand years of love and toil? . . . and if your strong arms did not hold back the English (God damn them!) and the French (God annihilate them!) do you think they would spare your homes and your loved ones? What would these pirates from the Isles do to you if they were to set foot on German soil?"



"EDDY DUMP"
At Cote St. Pierre.

Yet this was the Germany with a war machine, with forty years of preparation to make it mighty and invincible; this was the Germany which started out nine months before, to smash its way and trample down all opposition across Europe; this was the Germany which was to dominate the world and dictate to humanity! Like rats they were driven into their holes in the ground by Canadians who were civilians eight months before, and many of whom were even now in their first engagement.

On May 31 the Canadian Division was withdrawn from the territory it had wrested from the Germans and moved to the extreme South of the British line. Routine trench warfare was resumed until about the middle of June.

Sir John French's reason for bringing the Battle of Festubert to a close is as follows, given officially: "I had now reasons to consider that the battle which was commenced by the 1st Army on May 9 and resumed on the 16th, having gained for the moment the immediate object I had in view, should not be further actively proceeded with". Then he summarizes: "In the battle of Festubert the enemy was driven from a posi-

tion which was strongly entrenched and fortified, and ground was won on a front of four miles to an average depth of 600 yards.

From the close of the battle of Festubert in the last of May until the beginning of the great struggle at Loos in the latter part of September (25th) the front was enlivened by many



THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ARRAS.

brilliant sorties, gallant defences and other important though minor affrays. Prominent among these in the minds of Canadians will ever stand the name of Givenchy proudly emblazoned on their banners.

The 7th British Division were to make a frontal attack on a point in the enemy's fortified position known as "Stony Mountain" to our boys. The Ontario 1st Canadian Battalion, was detailed to seize two lines of German trenches and secure the British right flank.

At 3 o'clock on June 15 the attacking party moved into position and remained ready until 8 o'clock. At this hour, the usual artillery heavy fire was augmented by two field guns, which had been moved unnoticed to our infantry trenches. They opened a most effective shell fire at the parapets of the enemy trenches, fully a hundred rounds being fired, sweeping all the wire defences and destroying two machine guns.

Then a mine was set off and under cover of the smoke and flying debris the Canadians sprang over the top, dashed upon the German position, and were in possession of the enemy's front line trenches. Still they were under a terrible fire from Stony Mountain. Yet on they pressed and captured the next line where more stubborn resistance still was encountered.

The British were unable to make the contemplated advance, owing to the strength of the Stony Mountain position. The

drew from the ground they had captured. The engagement lasted about four hours, and the withdrawal was done deliberately, but amidst a storm of bullets and shell. The Canadians lost heavily in this attack on Givenchy, and parties were at time without a leader so many officers went down. It was in every sense one of the bloodiest and most gallant frays of the year for the short time it lasted.



FOSSE, ST. LOUIS.

THE FOURTH DIVISION ARRIVES.

The whole-hearted manner in which Canada entered into the war, and the far-seeing arrangements which were made to ensure a full share in the final victory, are indicated by the fact that even before the 1st Division had left Salisbury Plain, the 4th Division was on its way. It was mobilized as early as the winter of 1915, its appearance as a fighting unit in France was delayed again and again by the fact that it was called upon on numerous occasions to supply large drafts of officers and men both to the reserve and the fighting battalions, whose places had to be taken by drafts from more recently-formed units. However, August, 1916, saw the arrival of the 4th Division in France, under command of Major-Genl. D. Watson, who had originally commanded the 2nd Battn. in the 1st Div. and then the 5th Bde. in the 2nd Div., to take its share in the terrific struggle then proceeding. The various brigades were assembled in France on August 17, and seven days

later the Division moved up to the dreaded Ypres salient, which will ever be remembered as the scene of the most sanguinary struggles in the history of warfare. In that salient it remained until October, when it moved to what became known among the soldiers as the graveyard of the front—the Somme.

It may be remarked that the appearance of the 4th Division



IN THE FRONT LINES
Steel Hat and Steel Breastplate.



A BAD DAY'S BOMBARDMENT
Cleaning out the Debris in a Street in Lievin.

Canadians held on, however, hoping that the effort might still be successful. Finally the Germans rallying in great numbers and the British attack being abandoned, the Canadians with-



SALVAGE DUMP
Hun Prisoners at Work.

in France brought the Canadian army in active fighting service to over 100,000, while by January, 1917, the active Canadian army in France amounted to 112,000, every one of which was

a physically fit fighting man, the wounded or unfit being immediately replaced, so that the figure given could be counted on as the fighting strength.

The only way in which an adequate idea of the size of this army can be gained is by comparing it with the size of the armies in the previous decisive conflicts of history. As Major C. G. D. Roberts has remarked, in the past "great battles have been won and long wars brought to a swift and violent end. tyrants have been broken, races enslaved, and thrones over-

A particular instance of this was the manner in which the 1st Canadian Division repelled an attempt by the Germans to drive a salient into our lines in the Bluff sector. The 1st Canadian Tunnelling Company gave warning late in July that the enemy was preparing to explode a mine in that vicinity. All preparations were made to meet the threat. The explosion under our trenches occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning on July 25, and created an enormous crater. Immediately the Germans swarmed over the top in a veritable tidal wave, pre-



THE FAMOUS CHURCH OF ABLAIN, ST. NAZaire.
Over 100,000 French soldiers were killed in its immediate vicinity.

turned by armies far weaker in numbers and in spirit than these fighting legions of Canada". When Napoleon broke the power of Austria and Russia at Austerlitz, his army numbered only 70,000. When Wellington achieved the victory of Vittoria in the Peninsula war his army numbered only 65,000, and at Waterloo it was only 68,000. At Gettysburg, in the American Civil War, the Federal army was 78,000, and that of the Southern Confederacy rather less. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the French army had at Sedan only 150,000. In the light of these figures, the significance of Canada's contribution of 112,000 to the fighting forces arrayed against the Germans can be appreciated.

After its memorable work in the Ypres salient in June the Canadian Corps was not engaged in any military offensive of the first importance until the commencement of the great actions on the Somme in September. During the interval, however, it was by no means idle, for with an initiative and energy which had come to be synonymous with the word Canadian, it was continually worrying Fritz, and bringing various well-planned schemes of the enemy to nought.



BRIG.-GENL. W. O. H. DODDS
Comdg. 6th Canadian Division Artillery.

NEW ideas of one Division, were rapidly passed on to the other three, and the absence of selfishness in this respect, was another instance of that great co-operation that at all times existed in the Corps. Always improvising, always trying out



THE SUGAR REFINERY
At Pozieres

pared to occupy the crater and create havoc in our line. But simultaneously with their appearance a frightful bombardment was opened upon the German positions by the guns of Dodd's Group, and in less than one minute from the breaking of the tidal wave of men over the German parapets, that wave was scattered and spent, the remnants of the German forces reeling backwards instead of forwards. The new crater was occupied and consolidated by the Canadian forces. So well had the Canadian forces been disposed in anticipation of the attack that our losses were less than 50 in killed, wounded and missing. This offensive, which had been in preparation for months by the Germans brought them nothing but increased losses.

This was but one of innumerable incidents which revealed to the Germans the quality of the Canadian force during a time when seesaw operations only were in progress. Night raids, daylight raids, dummy raids, the smashing of laboriously-fortified German positions by concentrated artillery fire—all carried out with amazing audacity and courage—helped to worry the Germans and contribute to the using up of their effectives.

raids came into existence. Night after night, determined parties of 3 or 4 men, would cut wire at particular points, and tie empty cans on to the enemy wire, Bangalore torpedoes were improvised, brought over to the enemy wire, and connected elec-



ELEU DIT LEAUVENTE TRENCHES
Avion in the background.

something new, the Canadian Tommy quickly proved that wonderful "fitting in" with conditions, that lent such confidence, and gave the best proof of the efficiency of team play. Chinese



38TH BATTALION CONCERT PARTY.
One of the Best Entertaining Units in the Corps

trically back to our lines, then at a given time the following day, these would be blown up, cans rattled, rapid and machine gun fire, and all the appearances given, of an active operation.



UT it was for its work on the Somme that the operations of the Canadian Corps were chiefly notable. It must be remembered that if the Somme caused appalling sacrifices, it certainly caused even greater losses to the Germans. They concentrated upon this sector the finest of their troops, and undertook the most agonizing effort and sacrifice in a series of great battles of colossal magnitude. They poured men and material into this sector like water, and all evaporated in resultless struggles. Throughout the German army, action in the Somme sector came to be known as the taking of a "blood bath" the ordeal of which became a nightmare to their troops. No greater punishment could be meted out to a German unit than to be ordered to the Somme.

Into this frightful maelstrom of fire and blood the Canadians were drawn in September, and no greater compliment could be paid to their valor and their technical efficiency than to be called upon to help prevent the Germans in this key position from advancing towards their long-desired objective—Bapaume. The reception which the Canadians got from the Germans may be judged from the fact that from the instant of their arrival they were under an incessant artillery fire, whose destructiveness was such that the communication trenches were completely wiped out, and the only way in which our men could reach the front trenches and relieve the 4th Australian Division was advancing over the surface of the battlefield.

The Germans aimed, of course, to break the morale of our troops at the outset, but in this they were signally disappointed. They believed, however, that they had accomplished their object, for no sooner had the Canadians effected the relief of the Australians than the enemy launched a veritable whirlwind of hand-to-hand struggles with bomb and bayonet. All of these were met with even greater fury and devotion by the Canadians, who more than held their own in this great epic of heroic sacrifice. Again and again and yet again were the furious waves of German devilishness hurled back and broken.

The Somme

anniversary of its arrival upon French soil. The operation was carried out by this Division in conjunction with an attack by the Fourth British Army, with the French Army operating on the right, to the south of the Somme.

As originally planned, the objective was the capture of the almost impregnable defences known as Sugar Trench and Sugar Factory. The attack began in the early morning, and so complete and successful beyond anticipation was it that a second action was hastily improvised, and that same afternoon another offensive was launched, having for its objective no less than the taking of Courcelette itself.

The artillery effectively prepared the way, and within an hour and a quarter of the lifting of the Canadian barrage, the capture of Courcelette, with thirteen hundred prisoners and a large quantity of material, was an accomplished fact.

As may be imagined, the Germans were not prepared to allow the Canadians to consolidate the position without a struggle. For days thereafter, they made the place a regular inferno of bursting shells and flying death. It all availed nought. Once more the Canadians demonstrated that "what we have we hold".

It is impossible, in this work, to go into details of what was after all but a single stride in the great Battle of the Somme but some incidents attendant upon this glorious victory must be dwelt upon. For instance, this was the first occasion of the appearance of that dread new instrument of war, the Tank.

Readers will recall how, in the descriptions of the battle which came over the cables, the correspondents exhausted themselves in trying to describe the appearance of these grotesque and formidable engines of death. All sorts of fanciful analogies were dragged into service to give some idea of their effect on both attackers and attacked. They were best referred to perhaps as the mammoths of a bygone age reappearing on earth not in blood and bone and sinew, but in bodies fashioned of steel and fire. Like colossal saurians emerging from the Eocene slime, says one writer, they swallowed their slow, irresistible way over trenches and shell-holes, belching fire from



BRIG.-GENL. E. W. HILLIAM
Who led the 25th Battn. in the Capture of Courcelette.



SUNKEN ROAD AT COURCELETTE

The tragedy and terror of those days, the sublime patriotism which, purged of every dross, made every man a willing sacrifice on the altar of civilization, culminated in that glorious achievement, the capture of

COURCELETTE.

This battle was fought by the 2nd Canadian Division on the



TANK
Struck by a shell in the Somme fighting.

their sides and their dreadful, blunt, blind snouts. Shells and bombs melted upon their armored sides like snowflakes. No obstacle could stay their crashing, dreadful progress. Undoubtedly they helped to an amazing degree in the swift crumbling of the German defence.

To a large extent the Germans had depended for defence

upon machine-gun strongholds, and the reduction of these afforded innumerable occasions for individual bravery on the part of the Canadians. Our men suffered severely from the concentrated fire of these strongholds, which were held by Germans who were ordered to die to a man rather than yield. To make double sure that they would do this, the Canadians discovered, for the first time in their experience, that German gunners had actually been chained to their machine guns.

In the second action of the day, in which Courcelette itself was taken, a direct frontal attack was launched by the Canadians. A succession of short, swift rushes or waves, was hurled, behind successive lifts of our barrage. A total depth of about 3,000 yards was covered in this way, every inch of it under heavy fire from the German guns. The heap of strongly-fortified ruins which had been the village was carried in one rush, in which there were numerous furious hand-to-hand encounters.

In this battle the Canadians were taught new lessons in the innate treachery of the German—lessons which neither they nor humanity itself will ever forget. Again and again they came upon groups of Germans who, finding themselves overwhelmed, threw down their rifles, threw up their hands, and bled "Kamerad! Kamerad!" These Germans they spared, simply ordering them to go back behind the lines. But quite frequently the Germans whose lives had been thus spared, waited only for the assaulting waves of Canadians to pass them, to pick up their rifles once more and snipe the Canadians from the rear.

The newly-captured position was a difficult one to hold, from the fact that it was a narrow awkward salient driven right into the heart of the German position. But the position was consolidated and held.

The Brigade losses in the three days covering this event were 58 officers and 1,267 other ranks.

In the capture of Courcelette the 2nd Canadian Division had magnificent help from the 3rd Canadian Division, which had been ordered to attack on the left to protect the flank of the main movement. The right half of the attacking wave in this flank movement was taken by the Princess Pats and the left half by the 42nd Battalion. Both units suffered severely in their daring efforts, but they succeeded in protecting the 2nd

Courcelette. Our men, met with a fire of unexpected fury and weight, failed fully to attain their objective. On the other hand, the concentrated forces of the Germans were unable to be used for the purpose originally planned. It was a stalemate on both sides, but a stalemate nevertheless which made the Canadian success in the main operation complete.

This flanking operation was further notable for the fact that it resulted in the recapture of Moquet Farm, a stronghold captured and lost on many occasions by the Australians and the Imperials, and reeking with the blood of British and Germans alike.

THE STRUGGLE FOR REGINA TRENCH.

After another series of bitter but minor struggles the Canadians began, in co-operation with the Imperials, another operation of major importance—the struggle for Regina Trench. Here the operations were essentially different from those at Courcelette, since they entailed a series of continuous offensives for over four weeks against the most determined opposition on the part of the Germans. In that time the Canadians literally ate their way into the trench, biting off a little piece of the German position with each successive assault.

Finally Canadian units again and again forced their way into Regina trench, and again and again those who thus succeeded were either all killed or captured. The Canadians suffered from the further disadvantage that during the progress of this lengthy offensive, which started in October, bad weather set in and greatly hampered their movements.

The German defences were of unexpected strength, and it often happened that offensives conducted with great valor and temporary success were foiled from the fact that what had been regarded as absolutely annihilating artillery preparation by our heavy guns was found to have left the German strongholds in many cases intact and the wires uncut.

After appalling struggles the Canadians had frequently to admit that their most carefully-prepared assaults were undeniable failures, yet these failures only served them to still greater determination to get Regina Trench, no matter what the cost.

The failure of the memorable assault by the Canadians on October 8 was followed by a lull during which there appeared



THE SUGAR FACTORY
Courcelette.

Division's flank by keeping the enemy fully occupied there. The heavy losses of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the 42nd Battalion in this protecting operation are explained by the fact that the Germans had gathered before these units all their available strength for an overwhelming counter-attack on



WHERE POZIERESONCE EXISTED
On the Somme.

in the line the 4th Division, commanded by Major-General Watson, C.B., C.M.G. This division had not up to that time taken part in any major operations, but it had carried out raids in the Ypres salient which showed it to be every bit the equal of the senior divisions in fighting quality. It was not until



A GROUP OF CANADIAN GENERALS WHO HAVE EARNED DISTINCTION
IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR



A GROUP OF CANADIAN GENERALS WHO HAVE EARNED DISTINCTION
IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR

October 21 that another series of grand assaults was timed to begin, and in these assaults the 4th Division had an honored place. This time, with experience and added strength, everything that science and valor could suggest, or circumstances



THE CATHEDRAL AT ALBERT
What is left of it.

permit, was provided for. When the assaults came at last, all the objectives were gained, and the Canadian force firmly established in Regina trench.

It should be noted that prior to these renewed assaults the three senior Canadian Divisions, which had had such a

ing the capture of Regina Trench from Courcelette trench to a point just before the intersection of the Pys road, thence along the line of an old German trench to join up with the sapheads being built by the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade. As stated,



SUGAR FACTORY AT COURCELETTE
View from different angle.

the whole of the operations were successful, and it was the good fortune of the 4th Canadian Division, comparatively new as it was to fighting, to crown the work of the sorely-tried senior divisions with an immediate and glorious success.

Other preliminary work was carried out, but the operations



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
Attending the Celebrated Service of Thanksgiving at Denain, with the 4th Canadian Division.

terrific gruelling, were withdrawn, the 4th Division remaining as a part of the II Corps. The task assigned to the 4th Canadian Division in this great offensive was to protect the right flank of the 18th Division of the II Corps and to safeguard the

as a whole were delayed by bad weather. It was not until the second week in November that the assault could be resumed on a large scale. Success again crowned the operations, and with that final thrust Regina trench, entirely, became ours.

The bad weather which commenced after the operations for the capture of Regina Trench had begun, was the beginning of that dismal plague of rain and mist which caused this winter



LA BOISSELLE CRATER

left flank of the III Corps on the right. As a preliminary operation before the general action, the II Corps were ordered to capture the Regina Stuff line of trenches. In this operation the 4th Canadian Division was assigned the operation of effect-



DEATH VALLEY, COURCELETTE

to be distinguished above all others during the war as a winter of intolerable mud. The deep, tenacious, slimy mud of the Somme proved a formidable ally of the enemy, and did much to prolong the war. It became evident after the capture of

Regina trench, itself a filthy hole, knee-deep in mud, with many unfinished dugouts, that the plan of operations for the winter must be of an extremely limited character, since the mud rendered it impossible for success on any large scale.



A STREET IN LIEVIN, APPROACHING LENS.

FINAL WORK ON THE SOMME.

In the sector in which the Canadians were operating it was decided that the limit of the possible advance under the circumstances was Desire trench. The attack upon this trench took place on November 17 and 18. The perfect co-ordination

account of the operations, says: "Viewed as a whole, it was a rounded and clean-cut success, and earned warm commendation for General Watson and his hard-fighting 4th Division. . . . The line of Desire trench, thus gained and secured, was



SOUCHY DUMP, VIMY RIDGE.

an admirable one, strong for defence, and advantageous to attack from when next the occasion should offer itself. And on this line the 4th Division rested until, at the end of the month, they were relieved and moved back to Doullens. The casualties of the Division in this fine action amounted to 75 officers and



SIR ROBERT BORDEN
Inspecting the 12th Brigade, at the Front.

of barrage and infantry movements resulted in one of the most perfect and clean-cut victories of the war, for the Canadians not only secured the position, but dug themselves in 150 yards beyond it, under the cover of a smoke screen, before the Ger-

mans discovered this ruse. Our men, in consequence, escaped the German fire upon the trench which the enemy had lost. The capture of this trench marked the limit of Canada's advance on the Somme. Major C. G. D. Roberts, in the official



SOUCHY CROSS ROADS, ABLAIN

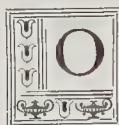
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38TH BATTN. HEADQUARTERS AT LA SENTINELLE

Canadian Forces, the four divisions henceforth united into an Army Corps in all respects complete in itself, were removed to the north of Arras, to take into keeping that vital area under the menace of Vimy Ridge and the impregnable outposts of Lens."



OPPOSITE the centre of the new front taken over by the Canadian Corps lay Vimy Ridge, for the capture of which the Canadians began to make elaborate preparations.

The Germans knew pretty well what was in store for them. From every town, almost every hamlet of the British Empire

Vimy Ridge

pointing to a strong concentration. He adds: "Canadians are known to be good troops, well suited for assaulting. There are no deserters from the Canadians."

The carrying of Vimy Ridge was admirably planned, carried out without a hitch, and with very small loss in view of the strength of the position and the number of massed defenders. It was a fierce struggle for possession of the hill, and again it



APPROACHING THE LINES OPPOSITE LENS.

and the lands of her Allies and associates, men, women and children were working day and night manufacturing and loading shells. Ships were constantly delivering shells of all kinds by the million. The days of shortage of ammunition for the



FOSSE NO. 3, AT LENS

was proved that the best of the enemy's forces could not withstand the impact of a Canadian attack when it came to close quarters.

Sir Henry Horne, the General commanding the First



A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE FAMOUS GREEN CRASSIER AT LENS

Allies was passed. They literally had ammunition to burn. Thus it may have been that no great care was taken to prevent the enemy knowing of an impending attack, that the consequent concentration of forces to withstand the attack at a given point might give our artillery tempting targets. However this was,



THE REMAINS OF LA COULOTTE, NEAR LENS

Army, in his official report said: "I wish to express my high appreciation of the splendid work carried out the days immediately preceding and during the assault." By the troops of the First Army the Vimy Ridge has been regarded as a position of very great strength. The Germans have considered it im-



THE BREWERY, LA COULOTTE

the fact remains that the enemy knew what was coming before the storming of Vimy Ridge.

On March 30, 1917, a German intelligence officer's report was captured by the British. It showed that the higher command had been informed that, North of Arras, as part of the Spring offensive, the British will be forced, according to the nature of the ground, to deliver a joint attack on the long, narrow Vimy Ridge. Incidentally his report pays a high compliment to the Canadians. It says that the Canadians were known to be holding the part of the front under circumstances



THE FAMOUS PIMPLE, VIMY RIDGE

pregnable. To have carried this position with so little loss testifies to soundness of plan, thoroughness of preparation, dash and determination in execution, and devotion to duty on the part of all concerned. The 9th of April will be an historic day in the annals of the British Empire."

After a terrific barrage the Canadians advanced and swept the enemy from their positions, in many hand to hand encounters. By the time the heights had been carried, the Canadians were in even better spirits than when they started, and the Germans were completely demoralized. The terrible character

of the preparatory artillery work, the determined ferocity of the Canadian attack crushed all resistance and streams of prisoners poured back to the British lines. An incident illustrating how thoroughly the Germans were beaten in this battle is related by a Canadian official photographer. He discovered a body of some forty Germans, including two officers, in No Man's Land. They had surrendered but were crouching in large shell holes because there was no one to conduct them to

open where German observation officers could readily find the range of them. Only by aeroplane observation and photographs could our forces know the result of our bombardment of the eastern slope and the crest. This was all changed when Vimy Ridge was carried, and we were in possession of Givenchy, Petit Vimy, Vimy itself, Farbus and Willerval, with Lens on fire and other places being rapidly evacuated.

All the morning of the 9th of April the Canadian guns had been dropping shells on the German lines with only feeble and spasmodic replies. In the afternoon violent explosions were heard in the mining villages where heavy charges were being



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Inspecting some Concrete Emplacements on Vimy Ridge.

the rear, and were seeking shelter from the German barrage. This while the battle was still in progress. The Canadian official photographed them and passed them on to the British lines.

Soon the Germans were in full retreat and only the mined



A BIT OF A SUBURB OF LENS
A Battalion H. Q. in this cellar.

used to destroy the shafts and overhead structures of the mines about Lens and Lievin. At once the whole front was aroused to activity. The Canadian infantry pushed on to Vimy and Givenchy where they got in touch with the enemy's rear guard covering the retreat after the rout at the Ridge. The German



THE GENDARMERIE AT LIEVIN

and wrecked roads prevented the pursuit being kept up. A remarkable change had been brought about. When our artillery commenced the preparatory bombardment, the entire eastern slope of Vimy Ridge, together with the crest and a strip of the west slope, ranging from a thousand yards to a mile in width, was in the enemy's hands. From Hill 145 and other



THE BREWERY, LA COULOTTE

was heading for home and getting there as fast as possible only stopping to light fires and set off destructive explosions to wreck private property.



A COMPANY H. Q. IN AVION

commanding points the Canadians could look down on Lorette Ridge, the shell-shattered ruins of Souchez, Ablain, Carency, Villers-au-Bois, Neuville, La Targette and Mount St. Eloi as well as Zouave Valley and the Labyrinth. In this country our guns had to be placed to obtain effective range. Some positions could be concealed, but many others had to be placed in the



MONTREAL CRATER, VIMY RIDGE

The storming of Vimy Ridge, which was carefully planned for April 9th, continued into the second day when the advance was made in a blinding snow storm. Fortunately the wind was in the faces of the enemy, who were occupying carefully and strongly guarded positions on the hill slope. From one machine gun with a party of a dozen men there was a constant and sys-

tematic sweeping of the hill. It was almost impossible to advance in force against such a murderous fire. Then a Canadian private heroically started on ahead of the others, crawling from shell hole to shell hole, till he was about thirty yards from the machine gun. Then he hurled a bomb, which killed or wounded part of the gun crew. He followed this by rushing the position and bayoneting the remaining surprised enemy. Then the advance continued and as the attackers hurled bombs into the

most successful. During April and May, 1917, the Canadian Corps captured nine villages, over 5,000 prisoners, 64 heavy guns and howitzers, 106 trench mortars, and 126 machine guns. Our casualties were about 10,000.

Following upon this success the way opened to many projects that had long been cherished by the higher command, and through June and July the Canadians maintained a vigorous



A BATTN. H. Q. NEAR LENS

elaborate system of underground dugouts and passages of concrete, the enemy yielded and in some cases one man took and conveyed to the rear as many as seventy prisoners. By Tuesday night, the 10th of April, the Canadians were in complete pos-



THE INUNDATIONS AROUND THE GREEN CRASSIER, AND AVION.

offensive against the German defences of Lens. First Army instructions were to capture Lens with a view to an attack on Lille from the south. Accordingly on August 15th the First and Second Canadian Divisions capture Hill 70 and made excellent progress towards the town. The attack was pushed



THE FAMOUS BRICK PILE NEAR LENS
The H. Q. of many Battns. in this area.

session of the whole position and had driven off one or two patrols who crawled up while the captured positions were being consolidated. Large quantities of machine guns and other material were captured. Vimy engagement demonstrated that the British were superior to the Germans at last in machine gun equipment and artillery.

The capture of Vimy Ridge was followed by the capture of the Pimple by the 4th Canadian Division, a strong high point which had greatly retarded our previous progress. The whole action, and the subsequent extensions of the operations were



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 85TH BATTN.
Near Abraham Heights at Passchendaele.

still closer home on the 21st by the Second and Fourth Canadian Divisions. The fighting was very severe; reported, indeed, to have been the fiercest that our troops had yet experienced. The corps lost 9,100 men in this action.

In September, arrangements were made for the capture of the Mericourt-Sallaunes Ridge, but this operation was postponed as the Second Army requested the services of the Canadian Corps in an attack upon Passchendaele, on the old Ypres front.



IRISH CHALET VIMY RIDGE



12TH BDE. H. Q. ON ZONNEBEKE ROAD

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO THE FIRST DIVISION.

February 4th, 1915.

OFFICERS, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—"By your deeds and achievements on the field of battle I am confident that you will emulate the example of your fellow-countrymen in the South African War, and thus help to secure the triumph of our arms.

"I shall watch with pride and interest all your movements. I pray that God may bless you and watch over you."

St. Eloi—Sanctuary Wood



LET us refer back in this historic story, to the stirring events at St. Eloi and Sanctuary Wood, where the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions earned immortal fame, by that most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty that characterized these operations, as some of the most far-reaching in their scope, of any, during the war.

St. Eloi, Sanctuary Wood and Hooge are names that will



BRIGADE H. Q., LIEVIN

live forever in the histories of the Dominion and in the memories of the present generation. At those places the men from the plains and cities of this land won for themselves the praise of the sternest old fighters of the old land and showed the Huns

was any regret or heartburnings over that engagement for it had been carried through in brilliant style. But the losses had been enormous and thousands of homes were mourning either for the gallant laddie slain in battle or for the man who lay wounded in a military hospital. From every Province came a voice in which sorrow, pride and invincible determination was closely mingled. That feeling found expression best in a great service of praise and thanksgiving; a service, too, of memorial,



A BATTN. H. Q. IN THE GENDARMERIE, LIEVIN

which was held in Montreal on April 31, 1915. There five of the Protestant churches united in solemn tribute to the bravest of the brave. Bishop Farthing voiced the feeling of all when he said "the achievements of our men have brought Canada



PASSCHENDAELE CHURCH

that they had at last met their match—and that, too, in men trained in the arts of peace and soldiers for the emergency only. It was the time of most severe testing, when armies were in deadlock almost, when the inspiring victories that preceded the armistice were still the dream and hope of the Generals in command. But they had the example of the heroic stands that had



A BATTN. H. Q. NEAR ROSIERES

into a new and more honorable place in the Empire. They endured privation, they suffered greatly and now they have paid life's greatest tribute with their lives". Britain, too, was quick to acknowledge the gallant stand, and, at a similar service a few days later in St. Paul's, Bishops and Archbishops expressed their gratitude at the Canadian work.



SHELL HOLES AND WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AT PASSCHENDAELE
been made under fearful circumstances and against terrible odds in the earlier days of the conflict. The First Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force had made an enviable name for itself: the Second was determined that its lustre should be none less bright. Such was the spirit of the new army.

Ypres left its mark upon the Dominion. Not that there



HEINIE HOUSE, PASSCHENDAELE

The Second Division of the Canadian force consisted of the usual three brigades of infantry, but at the start each was raised as a separate unit. The offer of the Division had been made to Britain in October, 1914, and as soon as it was accepted, the task of recruiting the men began with Major-General Steeple, C.B., M.V.O., in command. East and West vied with each

other in the attempt to secure men and the best men for the force and recruits poured into the armouries where the soldiers were being enlisted. From April to September, 1915, the transports were carrying the troops overseas to the training camp at Shorncliffe. It was summer and so the hardships and the delays suffered by the men of the First Contingent were largely missing. Work of training for France went on at a rapid pace. There the new troops learned the art of modern warfare—

into France. Some of the artillery, however, had to be left in England for further training but it came safely into the lines on the following January. In addition a reserve had been left at Shorncliffe.

It was not long after the Second joined the First in France that the Germans knew by cruel experiences that a new force had appeared opposite their trenches midway between Ypres and St. Eloi. It was a time of comparative calm along the



A STREET IN MEHARICOURT

trench making, raiding, shooting and all the other essentials of conflict. The musketry courses were well under way in May so that when the men reached the front they were crack marksmen. Many of them were that before they enlisted—especially the recruits from the West—and needed only the training on the military weapons to perfect that part of their work. To



THE POINT NEAR DURY
Where the 78th Bn. broke through the Drocourt-Queant line.

lincs—a period of rest for both armies. Major-General Turner was in charge of the Second while the First was under command of Major-General Currie. The duty of the new arrivals was to relieve the 28th British army in the Kemmel sector. This was safely accomplished. By September 23rd the Second Division was in its war trenches.

The Anglo-British armies were preparing to launch a great



GENTELLES WOOD
Where big offensive started, 8th August, 1918.

machine gun work they took very easily: in a short time they made an army of great fighting powers. The artillery units were later in arriving and it was not until August that that arm of the service got down to its best training. But by the latter part of that month the entire Division was prepared for two



STATION AT ROSIERES
Captured by 2nd Canadian Division.

offensive in those fall days and it was very essential that the enemy should be kept in ignorance of the place the blow would fall. So the Canadians were instructed to put on a big display to keep the Huns guessing. There was a great activity in the lines for a few days. Officers were shouting directions, men were busy with ladders and sand bags. The Hun observers could see every sign of a great blow coming apparently from



BEAUCOURT WOOD

weeks training as a unit and ready for France—and a blow at the Germans. On September 2nd Lord Kitchener and His Majesty King George inspected the troops of all ranks and the men were ready for the great adventure.

The Divisional Supply Train crossed the Channel on Sept. 5; on the 13th and 14th the rest of the Division passed safely



A DERELICT TANK AT LE QUESNEL

the sector held by the men from the Dominion. So well did they stage the show that the Germans never guessed but what it was the real thing until too late. Their cleverness in this work won them the unstinted praise of the Higher Command.

But by the early days of October a great shelling of the Canadians broke out. The air was split asunder by terrific

shells and the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion was in the heart of the bombardment. It was here that Major Roy fell in a self-sacrificing effort to hurl from the trench a shell that had fallen within and which promised to kill all in the vicinity. It was at this time, too, that the men from New Brunswick had a chance to show their expertness in mining. The enemy was very active in this endeavor but not more so than the New Brunswick troops who taught him a lesson in mining he never forgot when



AN OLD GERMAN H. Q.
Near the Quarry at Drury.

opposite their lines in the later days of the war. In fact it can truthfully be said that in all the raiding, mining and "pricking" work of the period the honors went to the Canadians. Patrols made night hideous for the Germans; they never knew when, where or in what new form to expect an attack. It was while carrying on their night raiding that they discovered the Hun

every night was a bitter event for the Germans. Each party brought back prisoners, slew some of the enemy and in general made a great hole in the morale of the foe. The morale of the German was terribly shaken by the men who came in the darkness, took prisoners and slew and vanished again like ghosts in the darkness.

So it went on all fall, each night a series of small battles in which the enemy were harassed and annoyed.



AT THE DURY CROSS ROADS
In front of the Drocourt-Quent Line.

This kind of activities continued all fall, each night a series of small battles in which the enemy were harassed and annoyed.

About the last half of December witnessed the formation



CANAL DU NORD
In front of Inchy—Bridge destroyed by the Germans in their retreat.

trick of laying mines in No Man's Land and setting them off with triggers whenever they suspected the Canadians were out. Many men were lost, too, by stumbling over the wires and causing explosions. It was in this time that they saw one of the most thrilling air fights of the war—battle in which the enemy were the losers. But winter was approaching and the Canadians spent every minute possible in strengthening their lines and making all safe for the cold weather. Trenches were wet at



FIVE BELTS OF BARBED WIRE
In front of the Drocourt-Quent Line.

of the Third Division with Major-General Mercer in command, and it too at once took up the policy of midnight raiding. An incident of this time was the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to the Canadian lines. But in March the Canadian Corps was moved into the southern half of the Ypres salient—a place that was later to become the scene of many a bloody engagement. The move began about the 17th and was com-



A GOOD PICTURE OF THE CANAL DU NORD

the best and much work was necessary to drain and make them habitable when the fall rains started.

November and December were months given up largely to raiding the lines of the enemy by night in small parties, the little hand grenade being the most favored weapon. In November a general plan of raiding was formed and from that time



A GOOD VIEW OF THE FAMOUS HINDENBERG LINE

pleted by the 8th of April, almost a record for speed. On the 27th of March the Canadians who had arrived in place signalled their appearance by blowing up the German trenches. When it was over six great craters, filled with dead and wounded foes, was all that remained of the well-ordered trenches that they had attacked so quickly.

THE BATTLE OF ST. ELOI.

St. Eloi was nearing—the battle in which the troops were to immortalize their memory. On the 3rd of April the most serious fight in which the Canadians had been engaged since the Second Battle of Ypres broke out, with the Canadians and the foe only from 500 to 1,000 yards apart. The shell fire was

force was in hot action. A typical instance of the fighting everywhere is the following:

It was dawn when dark forms were seen advancing along the St. Eloi-Wytschaete road. For a time in the misty morning it was thought they were British but suddenly one section pouring a withering fire into the force. A sputtering fire broke



THE FAMOUS DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE AT DURY

tremendous and carried on night and day so that there was no rest for either party. Trenches collapsed like packs of cards and the best that either side could do failed to provide anything like adequate shelter. Huge streams of earth shot skyward constantly and the situation was terrible for everybody. The whole face of the country was altered by terrific gun fire



SUNKEN ROAD, SOUTH OF DURY

out in return followed by a terrific yell. The foe had thought there was nothing in front of them and they were ill prepared for the deadly reception they received. They fled pell mell for their own lines again. But machine guns and expert riflemen let few of the Huns get away; most of them fell in the deep mud of the flight.



BOURDON CHURCH
After the Bombardment



A BATTN. H. Q. IN A TRENCH
Near Sancourt.



THE OLD MILL AT DURY
The scene of terrible fighting.

So serious did the position become that a council was held and it was decided that the place could only be held by a great consolidation of lines. A plan was made to save the situation but the Fates ruled otherwise; there was not time to carry it into execution. So serious was the lot that out of one little party

Later at 4:30 in the morning another party made an attack. The Canadian in command allowed them to come within effective rifle range and then swept them away with a fire that was almost inconceivable. The front recoiled in confusion. Some fled, others threw themselves down on the ground and lay there



4TH BATTN. H. Q., BOURDON WOOD

of 90 men no less than 67 were killed or wounded in the fighting. On the night of the 5th it became evident that a big attack by the foe was coming. The dawn found them preparing for the assault. All along the front every part of the Canadian



A CAPTURED GERMAN DUMP AT DURY

among the dead all day hoping to get away in the night.

There was, of course, a request for assistance in men and guns sent out by the Canadian force but at that time it could be met only very poorly. The great army with its almost in-

exhaustable stores had not then come into being. So the battle had to be fought out as best the troops could manage.

On the morning of the 6th of April, 1916, began a series of counter attacks on the enemy: these continued at intervals until the engagement ended. The 6th Brigade led off on that day and won ground near what was known as Craters 4 and 5.



THE CHATEAU IN BOURLON VILLAGE

But in the gain they met a terrific shelling and suffered heavy losses. Then Craters 6 and 7 fell into Canadian hands but when the men arrived there they found it impossible to advance farther against the foe. The night of April 6-7 passed with the two opposing armies less than forty yards apart. That night the Germans effected their relief after having suffered great

Higher Command discussed whether it would be better to abandon them so that the artillery could blow the Germans out of the land. This solution of the trouble was abandoned and the orders were given to hold what had been taken at any cost. So the battle went on from day to day with varying fortunes, with the forces being relieved at very frequent intervals.



BOURLON WOOD

Ultimately the craters were lost but the enemy found in turn he could not retain them either. No attempt was made to occupy them except occasionally by a raiding party for a temporary period.

In this way an author sums up the situation there:

"The story of the battle for the craters like that of most of the battle of St. Eloi, is one of disaster for the Second Division, but it is not one of blame. The regiments who held the



A GERMAN PILL BOX

losses. The same night the 4th Brigade came up to help the Canadian force. The 6th had done well and its officers and men were utterly exhausted through lack of sleep, constant work and the strain of shelling and attack. It took two nights to bring entire relief to the hard hit corps. As soon as some fresh troops had arrived the foe was hit again near Crater 3 but the attack was a failure and a similar one a few days later met with no better success. A week of similar engagements all along that front kept both sides of the fighting on the alert



RAILWAY CUTTING AT SANCOURT

outposts were from the outset at a great disadvantage compared with the enemy. They were not, and could not be properly supported by their gunners. They endured the horrors of this experience with fortitude and repelled the earlier assaults with success. But their defences were like child's play as wave after wave of Huns swept forward. The outlines became blurred and faded away under the remorseless fire until the final wave came and swept the 29th out of existence. Of the garrison of 80 men only one returned unwounded". So ended



THE CANAL DE L'ESCAUT, OPPOSITE VALENCIENNES
Assaulted and taken by the 4th Division on 1st Nov., 1918.

constantly. Neither side could win any decisive victory; neither knew the full strength and position of the other. Neither side apparently was able to capture and hold all the craters essential to success. The enemy made a final attempt to take the places and then gave up the task.

So difficult did the retention of the craters become that the



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE APPROACHES TO VALENCIENNES
Crossed 1st Nov., 1918.

a glorious chapter in the history of the Second.

SANCTUARY WOOD.

The Canadians moved northward: so did the fighting, for it was a sure thing that where the Canadians were there would be some lively times for the Hun. By June there was consider-

able activity in the region of the Sanctuary Wood and Hooge where the Third Division was in the line. St. Eloi lay to the south—the sacred resting place of so many Dominion heroes. Langemarck and St. Julien were within sound of the gun fire on the new field of conflict. It was a pleasant ground that the line held in the Sanctuary Wood region in those early

started the great battle of Sanctuary Wood and brought upon the Canadians the most terrific artillery shelling it had experienced to that time. Every other bombardment had been feeble in comparison with this one. The storm that burst upon the Third at 8:30 that morning was a hurricane that tore all to pieces: it was a tornado of steel and death. Solid trenches



CANAL DE L'ESCAULT
And position where 38th Bn. met such strong opposition.

days of June, 1916: nature was at her best and the place was one of the best in the war zone. The First and Third Divisions lay to the north, while the tired Second was farther down the line. It did not come into action until the later stages of the fight. The left was held by the 7th under Brig.-Gen. MacDonnell and the right by the 8th, under Gen. Williams. The



THE CANAL DE L'ESCAULT
And Valenciennes in the background.



ONNAING
From the Valenciennes-Mons Road.

Royal Canadian Regiment was astride the Menin Road near the ruins of Hooge village. They were in touch with the "Pats" under Lieut.-Col. Buller. At the southern end of the Sanctuary Woods they, in turn, touched the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. George H. Baker, M.P. The entire Corps was in command of Gen. Sir Julian Byng.

melted away before it and the dead and dying were lying everywhere. The two Generals were caught in that deluge. Williams was taken a prisoner and Mercer was killed. The trenches of the C.M.R. vanished like lightning, while the 1st C.M.R. fared but little better in the fiery outburst. Then the Hun attacked in four successive lines of grey. Machine guns poured their leaden hail into the ranks but they came on unheeding. It was in this engagement that Lieut. Niven won



THE CANAL DU NORD
Captured and crossed on the 27th Sept., 1918.

his spurs. For eighteen hours he rallied his company and kept the enemy busy in front of his position. There were dark and bloody melees in the trenches of the Canadians when the foe succeeded in reaching them: it was a hand to hand death struggle in the darkness. It became necessary to retire to the east of Sanctuary Wood.



CANAL DU NORD, NEAR CAMBRAI
Assaulted and crossed by our troops 26th Sept., 1918.

There were indications that the foe was busy driving saps out in front of his lines and linking them up to form a new trench in advance of his old one. A daring plan to stop this by a bit of counter sapping was evolved. It was while inspecting this work that Major-General Mercer and Brig.-Gen. Williams were caught by a shell on June 2. That shell in a measure



THE CANAL DU NORD BRIDGE
At Inchy.

The three factors that seems to have prevented a real disaster there were the hesitation of the enemy, the stubborn resistance of the C.M.R. under Lieut.-Col. Baker and the heroic action of Gen. Macdonald in pushing every man he could find up to the support of the 7th Brigade.

On the second of June the Canadians launched a counter

attack. It was known that on the previous evening the enemy had received strong reinforcements and so a strong assaulting party was needed. It was prepared and plans made ready for the striking of the blow on the 3rd. It was a difficult task to get the fresh troops up in time and also to keep in touch with all the units involved. Some could not reach the places assigned

under the circumstances. The casualties had been fearful; long lists of killed and wounded were soon to pour by the cables to far-off Canada.

But Hooge lay before and it must be captured. Plans were made at once for that struggle. June 6 brought that battle. Smarting under the blows received at Sanctuary Wood the Canadians were anxious to strike the Hun there. The artillery



SASKATOON ROAD
Avion in Background.

them in time so the dawn broke, dull and stormy, without the signal being given for the smash. The new assault was then set for seven o'clock. At 7:10 the green rocket went skyward



THE BIG GERMAN DUMP
On the Douai-Cambrai Road.

opened a furious fire on the foe: like the Canadians their trenches faded away; the earth was torn deep by exploding shells until finally at the bayonet point the men from the Do-



A "CAMOUFLAGED TREE"
At Vimy Ridge.
An Excellent O. P. inside the
tree.

and the blow was launched. Each Unit drove ahead, and as a whole took the places they had been ordered to capture. But by six o'clock that night it was definitely established that the attack as a whole had failed to accomplish what was intended.



THE FIRST MARKET DAY AT ROULERS
Since the Occupation.

The enemy was roughly speaking where he stood at dawn. After the storm of the hours following the fateful June 2nd a lull settled on the front. The artillery fire went on but the infantry remained in the trenches and rested as well as possible

CANADA'S GREAT SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTAR OF EMPIRE.

*

In this great effort, one of the greatest of the War, involving untold heroism and sacrifice, the Spirit of Canada may well have cried:

Carry to word to my sisters
To the Queens of the East and South,
I have proven faith in the heritage
By more than a word of mouth.



CHURCH AT LE QUESNEL
This point dominated the whole country and was used by the Huns as an O. P.

minion entered the ruins of the German positions. Through the chaos the Canadians came and as the dawn broke it saw them masters of the heights which defended the salient of Ypres. Against the sky lines new trenches were appearing but



87TH BATTN. H. Q. IN LIEVIN
Formerly a Bosch Div. H. Q.

they were occupied by the Canadian victors. The experience had been a hard one, the loss in life severe, but the Day was Canada's. The task was accomplished and the defeats of earlier days were forgotten in the victory.



HAT a sacrifice this operation entailed, and yet so necessary in the great final victory. No one of us, who had previous experience of the Ypres Salient fighting, could anticipate only with horror and dread, the orders received for the great effort and still greater sacrifices of Passchendaele.

Passchendaele

than the English, New Zealand and Australian troops who fought the way up with most heroic endeavor, and not a man in the army will begrudge

them the honor which they have gained, not easily, nor without the usual price of victory, which is some men's death and many men's pain."

"After an heroic attack by the Canadians, they fought their



THE SUNKEN ROAD, NEAR DURY

The approaches to the front, and on beyond, were simply beyond description. Wastes of mud, destroyed houses, roads torn up by constant shelling and above all, the vile weather conditions, that made life a burden.

Sir Douglas Haig, at a conference with the Canadian Generals some days prior to the attack, stated that the Canadian Corps would be the determining factor, for the date of the operation, as ours was the big effort, all the others being subsidiary to our main operation of the capture of Bellevue Spur, Crest Farm, and Passchendaele itself.

Our engineers at once started to lay our French Railways,



A STREET IN LENS

way over the ruins of Passchendaele and into the ground beyond it. Their gains held, the seal is set upon the most terrific achievement of war ever attempted and carried through by British arms."

At and around Passchendaele was the highest ground on the ridge, looking down across the sweep of plains into which the enemy had been thrust and where he had camps and dumps.

Sir Douglas Haig's official report said: "Night operations were undertaken this morning (November 6, 1917), by Canadian troops with complete success against the enemy's defences in and around Passchendaele and on the spur north and



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CANADIAN CEMETERY
At Villers au Bois.

guns were brought well forward, dumps of ammunition and supplies established, dressing stations located, and proper jumping off positions for the Infantry were dug and prepared. Night and day the work progressed under most trying and difficult situations. It was decided to carry out the scheme in three staged operations, all of which as explained in the story following, were successfully accomplished and carried out precisely according to schedule.

It need hardly be a matter of surprise that the Canadians by this time had the reputation of being the best shock troops in the Allied armies. They had been pitted against the select



THE NORTHERN POINT OF VIMY RIDGE
Opposite Souchez.

north-west of the village. The assembly of our troops for the attack was carried out successfully, and at 6 a.m., the assault was launched as arranged. The enemy had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs.

"Hard fighting took place at a number of points on the Goudberg Spur. None the less our troops made steady progress, and at an early hour the village of Passachendaele was captured with the hamlet of Mosselmarkt and Goudberg.

"Before mid-day all our objectives had been gained, and a number of prisoners had been taken. During the day the weather was unsettled and rain fell at intervals. Improved



THE FAMOUS GENERAL ELECTRIC STATION
A scene of terrific struggles, near La Coulotte.

guards and shock troops of Germany and the Canadian superiority was proven beyond question. They had the physique, the stamina, the initiative, the confidence between officers and men,—so frequently of equal standing in civilian life—and happened to have the opportunity. As Philip Gibbs said of the battle of Passchendaele, "The Canadians have had more luck



THE RED GAP
Near Lens.

visibility, however, assisted the work of our artillery and aircraft and, combined with the valuable observation gained by our advance, has enabled our guns to deal effectively with the enemy's batteries and with concentrations of hostile infantry."

The enemy might brush aside the advance for the moment as the taking of a mud patch, but to resist it had at one time

or another put nearly a hundred divisions into the arena of blood, and the defence cost him legions in dead and wounded. To defend the ridge the Germans had massed great numbers of guns, machine guns which seemed absolutely without number, so incredible was their volume, and many of the finest divisions in the German army. Passchendaele was but a dot on the map,



REMAINS OF THE CHURCH AT ALBERT

Where the famous statue of the Virgin hung suspended, and fell, when the Allies finally captured the position.

but that the British should not take it the enemy spent much of his man-power and gun-power. There had flowed up to his guns tides of shells, almost as great as flowed up to our guns in those later days of ammunition without stint. Throughout these months he never ceased, by day and night, to pour out



ARRAS CATHEDRAL

hurricanes of fire over all these fields in the hope of smashing the British progress. A few days before, orders were issued to the German troops, given in the name of Hindenburg himself that Passchendaele must be held at all costs, and if lost must be recaptured at all costs.



THE GREEN CRASSIER
Near Lens.

For several days the enemy had endeavored to thrust the British back from the positions held round Crest Farm and on the left beyond the Paddebeek, where all the ground was a

morass. The Naval Brigade who had fought there on the left in the last days of October, had a hard and tragic experience, but it was their grim stoicism in holding on to exposed outposts—small groups of men under heavy shell fire—which enabled the Canadians to attack from a good position.

Great tribute is due to two companies of British infantry,



THE GERMAN ARMY H. Q. AT LE QUESNEL
Captured by the 75th Bn. on the morning of the 9th August, 1918.
Many German officers were captured in this building.

who with Canadian guides, worked through a large plantation, drove a wedge into the enemy territory, and held it against all attempts to dislodge them.

Through the night the enemy, who was not taken by surprise in what was happening, increased his fire, as though he at least guessed his time was at hand and he must fight with all the strength of desperation. All night long he flung down barges which were harrassing, rained shells from his heavies and used gas shells to search and asphyxiate our batteries. All night through he tried every devilish thing in war to prevent the assembly of troops. Yet it was done.

The Canadians assembled lying out in shell craters and in the deep slime of the mud under all this fire. Though these



BOUILON CHURCH

were anxious hours and a great strain upon officers and men, and casualties happened here and there, the spirit of the men was not broken, and in a wonderful way they escaped losses.

The night had been soft and moist, with threatening rain, but at daylight the sun shone in a clear sky. Below the ridge



75TH BN. (TORONTO) TRANSPORT LINES
At Carney.

our field guns were firing steadily and from away behind them heavy guns were sending through the air shells high overhead into the German lines. The forces which made the attack were

from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Eastern and Western Ontario. The enemy had added to his defensive army a new division, brought up the day before from Champagne.

All below the Passchendaele Ridge, the German monster shells were flinging up masses of earth and water. Through all this the Canadians burst upon the enemy. They fought up

by their own barrage fire. It is known that the cost to the Germans was fully 100,000 men. The enemy simply swept all over the territory with his barrage fire when he knew he had lost. That is why so many of the German prisoners became German dead. Passchendaele was proudly added to the list of splendid engagements on the colors of Canada. The north-



RHEIMS
Before the Bombardment.



RHEIMS
After the Bombardment.

to and around the crest village from which the place takes its name. They fought up and captured blockhouses which were spitting streams of machine gun fire. They fought in the cellars, in and around the village of Mosselmarkt and on the Goudburg spur. The Germans could not withstand the fury of the onslaught. Shot down, bayoneted and prisoners, they

ern bastion of Flanders and a position of vital importance had been captured. The last of the chain of heights which the enemy had begun to fortify between the sea and Soissons at the end of 1914 had fallen. It had gone the way of the Albert, Vimy and Messines ridges.



THE 4TH DIVISIONAL BOXING CONTESTS IN BRUSSELS
Left to right: Genl. Currie, the Sporting Editor London Telegraph,
George Carpenter and Genl. Watson.



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM
With the 4th Divisional Commander.
At an inspection near Brussels.

yielded and the attacking forces passed on. The bit of ridge so dearly held by the enemy was in the hands of the Canadians,

The Canadian losses were very heavy. Passchendaele cost the Canadian Corps 14,867 men, killed, wounded and missing. Some 1,200 prisoners were taken. According to a late statement by the Commander-in-Chief, this stupendous.



THE CORPS SPORTS ON DOMINION DAY, 1918
From an Aeroplane Photo.

and they had direct observation upon the enemy everywhere for miles around. How many were taken prisoner by the Canadians can never be known. Thousands of the stream which was sent back never reached our lines, being blown to pieces



AN AEROPLANE PHOTO
Of the Canadian Corps Sports (Dominion Day) 1st July, 1918.

effort had again saved the situation, as the operation had drawn a large number of German Divisions to this sector, and had relieved the tremendous pressure, particularly on the French front near Verdun.



HE Canadians settled down to the routine of trench warfare in the Vimy Sector after the battle of Passchendaele. This sector was a particularly important one because a comparatively shallow advance by the Germans beyond Vimy Ridge would have stopped the operations of the collieries, paralyzing the production of war material in France. An attack penetrating

Vimy to Mons

pleted preparations for an offensive in this sector and all preparations were made by the Canadians for meeting the attack. It was in the early morning of March 21 that the battle of Amiens was begun, the 5th and 3rd British Armies being subject to a valiant attack by the Germans. In this battle the Canadian Corps was not directly involved, but owing to the fact that the Germans played havoc with the British defences in the opening stages of the



THE 87TH BATTALION H. Q.
Mess Cart and Circus Pony.

our line at this point would have placed the British Army in a critical position by threatening to cut it in two, thereby depriving it of lateral communication. This sector was the central part of the British front and it was fully expected that the



GENL. WATSON AND GENL. ADLUM
Inspecting the latter's Brigade on the march.

battle the Canadian Forces were soon called upon to relieve the much harassed British Divisions. The course of this battle need not be described. It is part of the general history of the war.

At one instance when the Canadians were called upon, it



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM
Inspecting the 10th Can. Inf. Bde.

German offensive would be directed against it. The Canadians therefore, devoted great attention to improving the defense of the battle front and at Vimy Ridge alone constructed no fewer than 72 new battery positions and stacked them with ammu-



THE BIG RAILWAY CUTTING
Lens.

might be mentioned that the First C.M.M.G. Brigade under Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker fought hard to delay the advances of the enemy and to fill dangerous gaps, fighting against overwhelming powers. This unit was for 19 days continuously in action



A VIEW OF LENS
Taken from the Church.

tion. In the rear of the main front line no fewer than 250 miles of trench were completed in addition to 300 miles of barbed wire entanglements and 200 tunnel machine gun emplacements.

There were signs early in March that the enemy had com-



LT.-COL. RALSTON
Comdg. Composite Battalion in the Review at Edinburgh, June, 1919.

north and south of the Somme and fought over 200 square miles of territory with 40 machine guns whose mobility was utilized to the utmost. The effect of their practical and moral influence upon the enemy can never be fully appreciated. The casualties

of the unit amounted to about 75 per cent. of its trench strength.

Next came the battle of Arras begun by the Germans, who launched a very heavy attack upon the British Divisions in that sector. Although the Canadian Corps were not engaged in this fight at the start, it was not long before the 4th Canadian Division, then holding the Lens-St. Emile Hill, 70th sector, re-



THE COLORS OF THE 72ND BN.
of British Columbia.

lieved one of the British Divisions. The situation was serious and the work of relief an extremely difficult one, but Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. W. Currie in his official report says of this operation; "Due to the energy shown by the G.O.C. 4th Canadian Division (Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Watson) and his staff and to the initiative and discipline of his troops this three-cornered relief under the menace of an attack, was quickly and smoothly carried out."

The operations on the line taken over by the 4th Canadian Division were extremely important ones because any further advance by the Germans would have brought them within an assaulting distance of the weakest part of the Vimy Ridge.

The First Canadian Division was also brought to the relief of the British Division on the Scarpe early in April and at that time a total of 22,000 yards front line was held by the Canadian troops. The battle of Lys, begun on April 9th, brought another temporary success to the Germans, as a result of which the Canadian Corps found itself in a deep salient. The sorely tried British troops were badly in need of relief and the 3rd Canadian Division went to their assistance, the portion of the line held by this Division being taken over by the remainder of the Canadians and extended to 29,000 yards. To disguise the thinness with which the Canadians held the front line they took an extremely aggressive attitude and kept the enemy in a continuous state of nervous uncertainty. As the battle developed the Canadian Corps was extended almost to breaking point and it was a matter of pride to all the Canadians that their

called upon to endure a major defensive on the part of the Germans, but the work they did was recognized as being all-important in holding the British line.

The Second Canadian Division was the only one which was not relieved at this time. It appeared in the line on March 30th and on June 24th was relieved. After a long period of rest and training, the Canadian Corps went back into the line



PRESENTATION OF COLORS
To a Canadian Battalion.

on July 15th. At this time the Allied defensive on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry front had crippled the plans for further offensive on the part of the Germans. Realizing at least that they could not gain, the Germans began a defensive policy, while the Allies resumed the offensive.

BOURLON WOOD AND CAMBRAI.

Undoubtedly these two great operations, commencing with the assault and capture of the Canal du Nord, were the chief factors in the subsequent rapid break-up of the Bosch defences. Bourlon Wood will always be remembered and connected with the famous attack of the 3rd Army in October of the year previous, and its towering heights and tremendous defences from our jumping off positions, appeared to be almost insurmountable. The attack was carried out in a peculiar manner and only seasoned troops could have effected this.

The Canal du Nord was crossed and captured on a one Brigade frontage, and immediately followed by two fresh Brigades, who deployed fan shape outwards, and then advanced on a wide front, attacking the heights of Quarry and Bourlon Woods on both flanks. In this way a frontal attack, through the wood itself was obviated, and precisely on schedule, the enveloping battalions arrived around this very large wood, and captured all the guns and many thousands of prisoners. From this point onward

to the Canal north of Cambrai, the battle raged fiercely each day. No less than 13 German Divisions were thrown in against the Canadian Corps in their attempts to stem our victorious advance. The slaughter was terrific, but little by little, sheer



THE 54TH BN. BATTLE COLORS
These were carried into action in
all their operations.



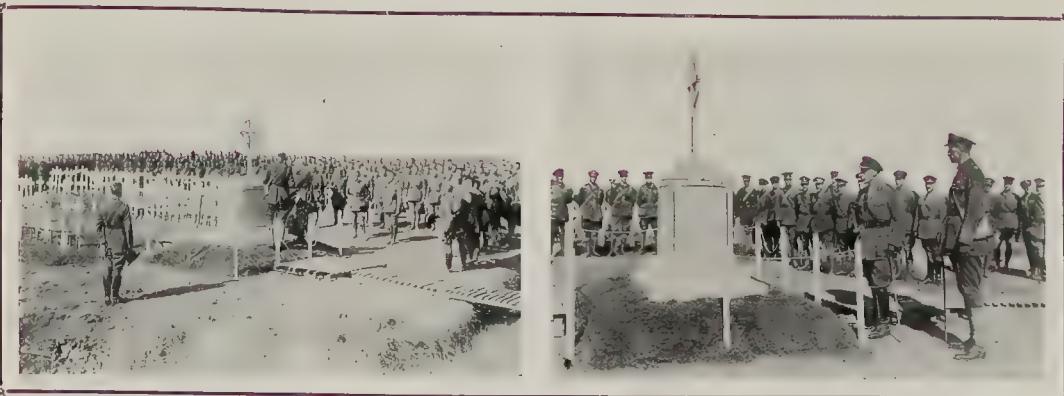
THE KING OF THE BELGIANS
Inspecting the 11th Brigade.

front was certainly the only part of the British line which had not budged. The line was held by the Canadians until May 1st, when they were relieved, after having held permanently one-fifth of the total front line held by the British Army. During this critical period it was true that the Canadians were not



CANADIANS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE H. M. THE KING
London, May, 1919.

grit and courage overcame this last effort of the Hun, and the great result was achieved in the capture of Cambrai itself and all the areas surrounding it. Cambrai itself was a ruin. Not from our shelling, but by the deliberate destruction by fire and otherwise, by a heartless, and at that time, unrepentant enemy..



The 87th Bn. dedicating the Monument to their fallen comrades on Vimy Ridge--An impressive ceremony

Lt.-Col. Vincent O'Donoghue, O.C. 87th En. Grenadier Guards of Canada at their dedication service.

In Affectionate Remembrance

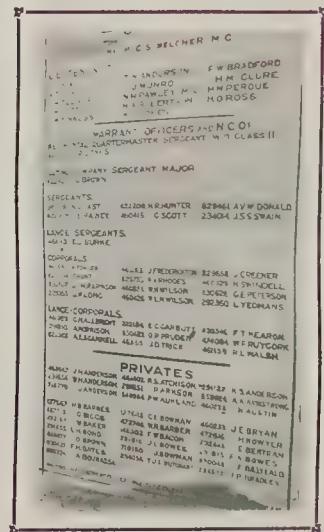


Grave of Capt. W. MacLeod Moore.
A.D.C., N.G.O.C. 4th Div.

In Flanders Fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place;
And in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.



The 46th Bn. Memorial on Vimy Ridge.



Panel on the 14th Bn. Memorial
to their comrades at Vimy.



Part of Villers au Bois Cemetery, 75th Bn. officers' graves in forefront.

A small corner of "out" graves at Villers au Bois.



Grave of Lieut. Harry Scott.
The first cross to mark the grave
was destroyed by shell fire.

We are the dead; short days ago
We lived, saw dawn, felt breezes blow:
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders Field.



Grave of Lieut. J. W. Williams.



Grave of "Harry" Scott.
The second cross was erected in its
stead.



Canada's Heroes.

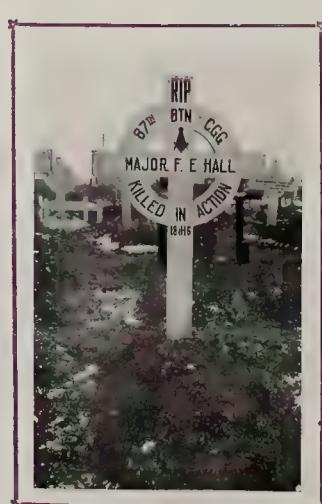
"Our" Sacred Spot at Dury.



Grave of Lieut. Hall.



Grave of Lieut. Percy Ross.



Grave of Major F. E. Hall.



Grave of Lieut. H. C. Stuart.

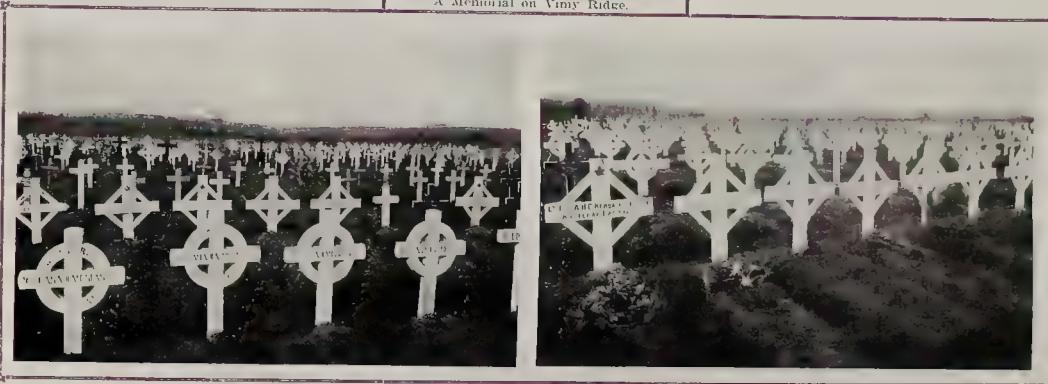
Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from falling hands we throw
the torch—
Be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, tho' poppies grow
In Flanders Field.



A Memorial on Vimy Ridge.



Grave of Major "John" Lewis.



Officers and men of
the 46th Bn.

Another Sacred Corner of the 54th Bn.
at Villers au Bois.



Grave of Lieut. J. P. Pringle.



Grave of Capt. Frank Maguire.



Grave of Lt. A. Bishop.



Memorial on the "Pimple", Vimy Ridge.

To Major John McCrae

Red poppies grow in Flanders Field,
And to the cross that marks your place
Their incense yield.
From sky above the lark's sweet song
we hear,
With hum of bee below.
Peace reigns supreme, thy spirit near.

Ye are not dead,
But in our hearts forever live,
Each dawn and sunset glow renews our
love
In realms above, and your dear place
In Flanders Field.

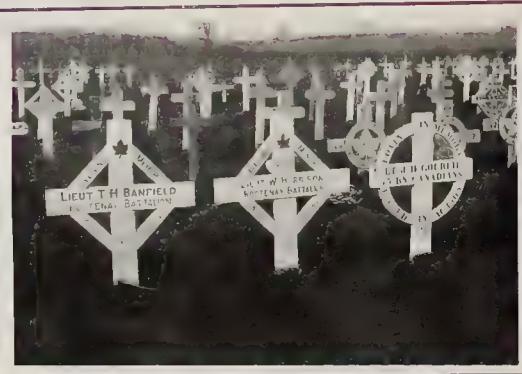
To "carry on" we grasped the torch
you threw
And held it high.
We kept the faith and won the fight,
That ye might sleep in peace
Where poppies grow
In Flanders Field.



The 44th Bn. Memorial on Vimy Ridge.



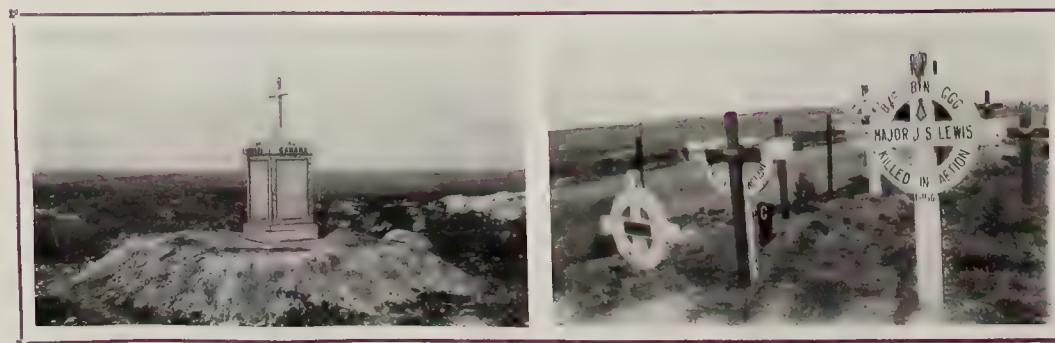
In the Villers au Bois Cemetery.



A corner of the 54th Battalion Cemetery at Villers au Bois.



The Artillery Memorial near Thelus cross roads, Vimy Ridge.



Western Batt. Monument on Vimy Ridge



Grave of Maj. John Lewis, formerly editor "Star", Tara Hill, on the Somme.



HE Canadian Corps occupied the battle front from a point south of Hourges to the Amiens-Chaulnes Railway. A general engagement began on August 8th, when the Allies delivered an initial assault on the entire army front of attack. In this assault the Canadians captured all the objectives with the exception of a few hundred yards in the vicinity of Le



LT.-COL. RALSTON
And Officers of the 85th Battn., Nova Scotia's Crack Regiment.

Quesnel, but this was captured early on the following morning. There were a large number of tanks engaged in this great operation which was complete and overwhelming and carried our troops into the area of trenches occupied prior to the Somme operations in 1916.

The Canadians continued to advance in conjunction with the other British troops. Between August 8th and 22nd they fought against 15 German Divisions, ten of which were directly engaged and thoroughly routed, the other five being all partially engaged by the Canadians in the same period. The Canadians captured 9,131 prisoners, 190 guns of all calibres and more than 1,000 machine guns and trench mortars. The greatest depth penetrated was 14 miles and an area of over 67 square miles containing 27 towns and villages was regained. The casualties sustained by the Canadian Corps in 14 days' heavy fighting amounted to 579 officers killed, missing and wounded, and 10,783 other ranks. The Canadian Corps was transferred to the First Army Area, under the pressure of which the Germans soon began to evacuate the salient of Lys.

That 8th of August, 1918, will live forever in the memories of all those who took part in this memorable operation, that commencement of the 100 days of the War, those sledge hammer blows, that finally brought such a crushing defeat and utter internal rout to the might of Germany.

And what dramatic scenes led up to that 8th of August.

Amiens

tematically the entire Corps were withdrawn from the line, into an area in close support

Something was on the tapis. Everyone knew that. Two battalions were sent north in the Ypres Salient. Two Field Ambulances and a section of our Wireless were also sent along, and no secret was made of these moves.

This policy was quite at variance with the usual procedures in the Canadian Corps, which was that every officer, N.C.O. and man should be made fully acquainted with all details of every operation. But in this case, all depended on secrecy, and



THE CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM
OF THE 3rd Battalion.

loyally and faithfully indeed did all ranks respond. This confidence was always justified by results.

All night long the troops were led quietly along the unknown roads, through darkened villages, and before dawn each morning, all were thoroughly concealed in hedges, clumps of trees, old outhouses, and other places where not a movement was visible. The direction and objective was kept secret by the staffs. All knew that confidence in the leaders was part of the game.

As dawn appeared on the morning of the 7th August, the four Canadian Divisions found themselves to the east and north of Amiens, and on that day every officer and man was taken fully into the confidence of the great scheme, and the final arrangements were systematically carried out. It had rained heavily the day previous, and a heavy ground mist hung over the entire area, which was most providential indeed, as it prevented any hostile planes from making any observations, which would have been most fatal. The Guns had been previously quietly placed well forward, not a single additional shell had been fired. Everything appeared normal and quiet from the Bosch outlook. The result was quickly evident. In a couple of hours, streams of German prisoners were pouring back, and it looked as if the whole German army were

being scuppered. And so commenced the first of that last 100 days, each one containing hammer-like blows in which the



A PARTY OF CANADIAN OFFICERS
After having visited a coal mine.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SUGAR REFINERY AT COURCELETTE

It was undoubtedly the best kept secret of the whole war.

Arrangements had been made for an attack on a large scale east and north of Arras. Then quietly and most sys-



THE FAMOUS MENIN GATE AT YPRES

patriotism, leadership, courage and endurance of the troops shattered down the last vertige of hope by the Bosch of inflicting his brutish power on a long suffering world.



ON August 26th the Canadian Corps began their attack eastward astride the Arras-Cambrai Road. In this attack the casualties were heavy, especially upon the 2nd Canadian Division Front. In the second phase of this great battle it was planned that the Canadians should take the Drocourt-Queant line in conjunction with the 17th Corps. This operation was launched on Sept. 2nd, when, preceded by a violent barrage and



LT.-COL. CAREY
54th Battn. and some of the Battn. trophies.

supported by tanks, the infantry pushed forward rapidly and captured the first and second objectives. The Canadian Corps pierced the famous Hindenburg line on the whole front of attack, this line the Germans considered to be impregnable. The result of this success by them and the 17th Corps widened the breach and made possible the capture of a large stretch of territory to the south. No fewer than 8 fresh Divisions had been concentrated by the Germans opposite the Canadian Corps, but our line smashed all resistance and captured over 5,000 unwounded prisoners, identifying every unit of the German divisions.

On Sept. 27th the Canadians attacked the Canal Du Nord as part of a large operation and in 4 days' continuous fighting made rapid advance. Another great assault was delivered by the three armies on October 8th, and in two hours from the opening of that assault our infantry were well disposed on the

Arras

capturing 18,585 prisoners, 371 guns, 1,923 machine guns and many trench mortars, and recaptured 116 square miles of French soil, containing 54 towns and villages and including the City of Cambrai. The casualties were 1,544 officers killed, wounded and missing and 29,262 other ranks.

LE CATEAU.

On the day the Canadian Corps captured Cambrai the Canadian Cavalry Brigade made an 8-mile advance from Montigny to the southeast, captured several villages, made many dashing charges, and routed the enemy and entered Le



54TH BATTN. CONCERT PARTY.
A combination of fighters and fun-makers.

Cateau, capturing 400 prisoners, 5 heavy guns, 5 trench mortars, and 102 machine guns. Our casualties were about 150.

DOUAI-MONS SECTOR.

Then came the operations of the Canadians in the Douai-Mons Sector when the Canadians made great progress following the enemy retirement.

Following the capture of Cambrai the Canadian troops took up a line to the north and the east and initiated an advance towards Valenciennes. By this time the enemy forces were withdrawing, avoiding being badly routed by fighting stiff rear-guard actions, in which machine guns were the chief weapons of defence. The Canadians continued to advance rapidly, every day capturing villages and freeing the civilian populations. On the morning of October 20th the Fourth Canadian Division captured Denain, a large mining town in which there were



12TH E.D.E. H. Q. AT ZONNEBEKE

eastern side of the Canal, while 3 Canadian Divisions had cleared the railway and had patrols pushing into Cambrai. The result of this great attack on Arras-Cambrai, which affected the subsequent operations in such an important manner, was highly satisfactory to the Allies. The Canadian Corps during the period from August 26th to Oct. 12th had advanced 23 miles, and overcoming the most violent resistance. In that period the Canadians defeated decisively 31 German Divisions,



A DERELICT TANK

28,000 civilians. Here, as well as in all the other villages the Canadians had passed through since Cambrai, they were given the most demonstrative welcome by the French inhabitants. In the towns and villages occupied by civilians it was found that foodstuffs had been robbed by the Germans, and so the responsibility of feeding them was accepted by the Canadians. With the capture of Denain the Canadians had a family of civilians to feed and protect numbering 73,000.

WHAT a tremendous import that word meant to the great final success of the Canadian Corps. If this could be taken, then the gate to Mons would be wide open. But it was one of the most formidable defensive positions of the war, and seemed indeed almost impassable. And to add to our difficulties,



BRIG.-GENL. ROSS HAYTER
And Staff 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

we had been requested to refrain from shelling the town itself and villages surrounding. Consequently, the Germans were immune from danger in that quarter, and quickly took advantage of our handicap.

It was seen, after full reconnaissance that the best solution was the southern attack. At that time, this southern front was held by the 51st Highland Division, the Division de Luxe of the British Army.

At the end of October, therefore, this splendid Division attacked and captured Mt. Huoy, but were unfortunately beaten back by the Bosch on the same day. They were, in consequence, so exhausted and depleted, that they could not make another effort, and new orders were issued for the 4th Canadian Division to take over this additional line, which was done, and on the 1st November the 10th Brigade of that Division again attacked and captured the heights, but instead of simply holding these, another fresh Brigade was pushed through the 10th and the ground well beyond and up to Marly was captured, and at the same time taking advantage of the situation, the 12th Brigade, which had been opposite and to the west of Valenciennes, were pushed across on rafts, planks, some officers and men even swimming across, and so carefully had the two attacks been prepared and planned that both forces, north and south of Valenciennes, completely enveloped and occupied the town, and opened the main routes forward, making one of the greatest successes, with the least number of casualties and greatest results.

For in this operation we captured nearly 1,500 prisoners, buried 800 Bosch and our casualties were in the vicinity of only 1,000.



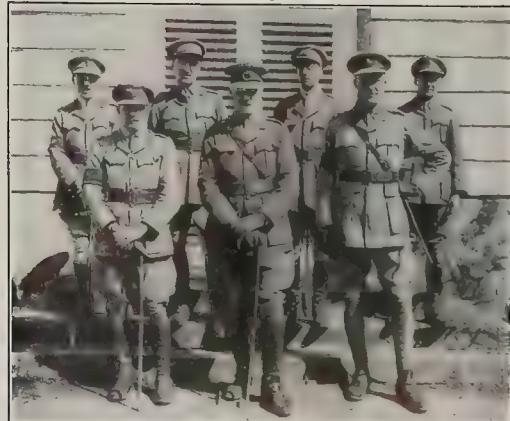
AFTER THE ARMISTICE
Officers and men going on leave.

At Mount Houy, in this battle of Valenciennes, the Canadians carried out what was probably the most intensive concentrated artillery bombardment of the war. On a front of 2,500 yards, they fired in 190 minutes 87,700 rounds comprising 2,140 tons of shells, or one ton per yard of front and 1½ tons per infantry soldier engaged. This intense barrage was in line with the general policy in the latter periods of the war to give the infantry every ounce of support and protection by the artil-

Valenciennes

lery that it was possible to give. The result was that although this was an attack on the part of the Canadians, the Germans sustained far more casualties than did the assaulting troops.

As a comparison it may be noted that at Waterloo the British fired 5,000 rounds with a total weight of 37 tons as compared with 87,700 rounds, totalling 2,140 tons, at Valen-



BRIG.-GENL. W. B. KING
And Staff 4th Div. Artillery.

ciniennes and a daily average at Passchendaele of 48,500 rounds weighing 1,307 tons.

The Canadians then began to press on towards Mons, and four days later had crossed the border into Belgium. By November 10th we were at the outskirts of Mons. Thus in one week they had advanced about 25 miles, in spite of enemy opposition. This advance meant the release from German domination of scores of towns and villages on each side of the Mons road, all of which were filled with Belgian civilians, who, like the French, had been robbed of everything by the Germans.

MONS.

At 4 o'clock on November the 11th, the day the armistice came into effect, the Canadians entered Mons, and after a short, sharp fight captured the city and pressed on to the open country beyond. At 11 o'clock, the time the armistice came into effect, the Canadian line was five kilometres east of the city. The first troops to enter Mons were the 42nd Canadian Highlanders, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal Canadian Regiment. On the right, Ontario regiments of the 4th Brigade took the village of Hyon and advanced and linked with the troops of the 7th Brigade. Thus the war ended where the British began fighting, and it is an interesting fact that the last troops to leave Mons on August 23rd, 1914, were the original 42nd Highlanders, the Black Watch, whose counterpart of the Canadian Corps were actually the first troops to enter the city on the last day of the war, together with the first unit of the Canadian Forces to appear in France, the P.P.C.L.I.

The depth of the advance since November 2nd measured 20 miles. The Canadians suffered slight casualties in entering Mons, but accounted for every German in the place at the time.



ZOUAVE VALLEY.
Vimy Ridge in the Distance.

These many magnificent successes were achieved through the efficient administrative and organizing staff work, coupled with supreme devotion, courage and initiative on the part of all ranks, the product of good discipline, good training and good leadership.

There is no need to follow the Canadian troops any further except to mention that they were among the troops of occupation in the Rhine country.

CANADIANS AS AVIATORS.

Over 8,000 Canadians have held a commission in the British Air Forces, and Canada contributed in large measure to the personnel of these forces from the very commencement of the war. In 1918 the Canadian Air Forces, distinct from the Royal Air Forces, was formed and the training of two squadrons was in progress at the time the armistice was signed.



BRIG.-GENL V. W. ODLUM
And Staff 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

OTHER FORCES.

Record work was done by the Canadian Railway Troops which in the latter part of the war numbered 16,000 strong and which from the spring of 1917 took a major part in the construction and maintenance of railways of all gauges to within easy distance of the front lines. Canada also had other services in England and France, the Canadian Forestry Corps which performed valuable work in keeping the troops supplied with the necessary lumber. The total strength of this Forestry Corps at the close of the war was 31,447, and at the time of the war over 70 per cent. of the total timber used by the Allied armies on the Western Front was supplied by the Canadian Forestry Corps.

It may be added that the total number of men enlisted in Canada from the beginning of the war to November 15, 1918 amounted to 595,441. Of these 465,984 were obtained by voluntary enlistments before the Military Service Act came in force. The number of men who were sent overseas up to November 15, 1918 was 418,052 and for some time prior to the end of the war the forces maintained by Canada in France was about 160,000. The total casualties up to January 15, 1919 were 218,433; of these 35,684 were killed in action; 12,437 died of



BRIG.-GENL FRANK MEIGHEN AND OFFICERS OF THE 87TH BATTN.
(Grenadier Guards of Canada).

wounds; 4,057 died of diseases and 4,682 were presumed dead. The remainder of the total casualties are made up of wounded and missing.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Having only the rudiments of a navy, Canada was not able to do much, comparatively speaking, on the sea. However, the two navy vessels possessed by the Government, namely, the Niobe, an 11,000 ton cruiser, and the Rainbow, a 3,600 ton cruiser, did valuable work in patrolling the coasts at the outbreak of the war; in fact, the Niobe steamed over 30,000 miles on patrol duty. Two submarines were bought just after the declaration of war and did duty first on the Pacific and later on the Atlantic coast.

When the war came to a close Canada had a number of other vessels in service, including a sloop, ten auxiliary patrol ships, other harbor defences, a torpedo boat destroyer, 47 armed patrollers, 58 armed drifters, 11 mine sweepers, and a large flotilla of motor launches. The personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy at the close of the war numbered 749 with close on to 1,500 officers and men in reserve.

EFFORTS OF THE CIVIL POPULATION.

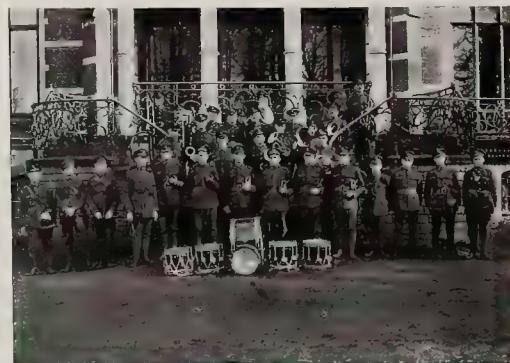
In addition to the great contribution which Canada made



A GROUP OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN
Of the 11th Brigade.

to the military forces of the Empire, invaluable services were rendered by the civil population in bringing about the defeat of the Germans. For instance, Canada built no fewer than 103 ships of an approximate dead weight carrying capacity of 367,367 tons, besides a large number of craft of less than 1,000 tons. Canada built many submarines and armed trawlers, drifters and lighters for the Allied Governments. Up to 1918 the Canadian Government had raised in war loans the total sum of \$1,436,000,000, or \$192 per capita of the population of the Dominion. Canada established credits on behalf of the Imperial Government to the amount of \$709,000 which enabled Great Britain to finance the purchase of various commodities in Canada. In addition the Canadian chartered banks advanced to the Imperial Government the sum of \$200,000,000 for the purchase of munitions and wheat. Up to November 30, 1918, the total outlay of war was approximately \$1,068,606,527. The net debt of Canada, which before the war was \$336,700,000 amounted on November 30, 1918, to \$1,307,429,661.

An enormous amount of munitions were manufactured in Canada. The total value of munitions and materials exported during the war amounted to \$1,002,672,431. The munitions included over sixty-five million shells, thirty million fuses,



THE SPLENDID BAND
Of the Canadian Grenadier Guards Battn.

forty-eight million cartridge cases, and over two hundred million pounds of explosives and chemicals. Workers engaged in war contracts numbered between two hundred thousand and three hundred thousand.

The voluntary war organizations carried out a tremendous work in supplying comforts to the troops and looking after soldiers' dependents. The approximate total of voluntary contributions raised in Canada for war purposes was over \$95,000,000. The production of food was enormously increased and consumption was controlled with a view to sending the largest possible amount of food products overseas.

Canada amply fulfilled the prophecy that had long been made of ultimately becoming the granary of the Empire.

The Parts that were Played by the Provinces

Articles contributed by the Provincial Representatives giving details of their great efforts in the War

Quebec

To the Editor of The Chronicle,
Quebec, P.Q.

Mr. Editor:—

You are good enough to ask from me an article for your special publication "Canada's Share in War, Victory and Peace" and you ask me to write of the part taken by the Province of Quebec in the Victory of the Allies.

Unfortunately it is impossible to comply with the latter part of your request. Until the archives in the Militia Department at Ottawa concerning the War, which are still to be completed, have been studiously and patiently analyzed and have contributed all essential details bearing upon Canada's part in the War during the last five years, nobody will be in a position to say definitely the exact number of men who were enrolled from this province, or the full part contributed by it towards the Allied Victory, with all the necessary details. The careful historian must have recourse to still other sources of information finding himself in a position to say the last word on this important subject. Both the Admiralty and the War Office, as well as the records of various departments of the French Government will also no doubt, be able to contribute much first-hand information on the subject, which the historian cannot afford to ignore. But if at present we cannot expect to have at hand all this necessary material or even the exact number of soldiers that old Quebec has furnished to the sacred cause of Right and Justice, one fact at least is known to everybody; namely that all the brave fellows from this province who so courageously, so heroically and so brilliantly donned the khaki,

Quebec, September 27th, 1919.

nobly did their duty. Our 22nd battalion and our section of the famous Patricias are there in proof of this fact, and so are the splendid fellows from all parts of the province, forming at one time units of a score of notable regiments who sleep their last sleep "in Flanders Fields."

Impartial history will attest the fact and I have not the least hesitation in believing and in saying that it will place our province in a very favorable and very enviable light.

Nor can we know at the present hour the exact part taken by the Province of Quebec in the organization and maintenance of the various activities to which the War gave birth, having for object the success of our men at the front and those of our Allies, as well as those in distress who were dependent upon them. Here again, I do not hesitate to believe and to say, that Quebec is deeply interested in a true historical record, without too much delay, for the purpose of placing in evidence the great generosity of our population.

While awaiting the researches and the completed work of the historians of the War, and their final record of the important part taken by Quebec in the victory of the Allies, to use your own words, let me say that there is at least one thing that can already be mentioned with certainty; this is the contribution to the success of the common cause made by the Government over which I have the honor to preside. We are proud of this contribution and our population is equally proud of it.

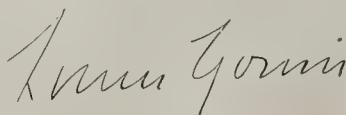
HERE ARE THE FIGURES:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| To the Imperial Government | \$ 623,897.56 |
| To the War Victims in Belgium..... | 30,000.00 |
| Fund of the Secours National of France..... | 39,096.46 |
| Hospital of the French-Canadian Parish..... | 5,000.00 |
| British Sailors' Relief Fund..... | 5,000.00 |
| Canadian Patriotic Funds..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| For the Victims of the Halifax Disaster..... | 100,000.00 |
| National Unity Convention..... | 5,000.00 |
| Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle..... | 25,000.00 |
| Soldiers' Employment Commission..... | 18,000.00 |
| Army Huts for the Canadian Soldiers..... | 25,000.00 |
| Canadian Red Cross and Navy League of Canada..... | 100,000.00 |
| | \$1,975,994.02 |

I congratulate you upon your happy idea of undertaking a record of the important subject of Canada's Contribution to the War, and I have no doubt of the success which cannot fail

to crown your efforts. Thanking you for your invitation to me to assist you and wishing you success, I have the honor to be, Mr Editor,

Yours sincerely,



Prince Edward Island

By Hon. F. J. NASH



THE Province of Prince Edward Island, although by very many degrees the smallest province of the broad Dominion, did not by any means perform a negligible part in the prosecution of the Great World War. That the bright little Island was prompt in its response to the call of the Empire is established by the fact that on the afternoon of the day following the declaration of War, that is the fifth of August, 1914, two detachments of the Prince Edward Island 4th Regiment Artillery embarked for North Sydney and Canso. One detachment was commanded by Capt. J. Webb Stanley, the other by Major Darke. Both these intrepid officers and almost all the men went later overseas and into active service at the front.

On August 15th a detachment of No. 9, P.E.I. Field Ambulance, Army Medical Corps, under command of Major Yeo, left for Camp Hospital Work at Valcartier. By this time the men of the 82nd Regiment with vigorous enthusiasm were enlisting at Headquarters for overseas service. From this time numerous small detachments kept going forward.

In 1915 the 98th Siege Battery (later No. 2 Canadian Siege Battery) consisting of about 350 men set out under command of Major A. G. Peake with Major W. B. Prowse second in command. This was the first district P.E.I. body of men to leave the province. This battery has seen much service and has done splendid work, several of its members have made the supreme sacrifice and many have been severely wounded. It has made an excellent record and in common with other detachments it has shed a brilliant lustre upon the province.

On June 13th, 1916, the main body of the 105th Battalion under command of Col. A. G. Ings (formerly Major Ings of the 6th C. M. R.) took its departure for Valcartier, and on July 16th sailed from Halifax, arriving at Liverpool on July 24th. This Regiment at first numbered 1,266 men, but two drafts recruited and sent forth in the early part of 1917 brought the total number up to about 1,400. It was the only distinct P. E. Island Battalion, and even it was ultimately broken up.

Besides the above, there were many small detachments such as detachments of the No. 2 Heavy Artillery, the Field Artillery, the Light Horse, the 11th Howitzer, No. 5 Siege Battery, the 9th Siege Battery, the 10th Siege Battery, the Tank Battalion, the 12th Railway Draft, the Forestry Battalion, the Canadian Engineers, etc., etc., and lastly the men enlisted under the Military Service Act.

CONSCRIPTION.

In no part of the Dominion, perhaps, did the resort to conscription as a means to maintain the strength of Canada's forces at the front cause less friction and dissatisfaction than in Prince Edward Island.

W. W. Stanley, Esq., a business man of large experience was appointed as registrar and the registrar's office was established on October 10th, 1917. Fifteen local tribunals were instituted to expedite the selection of the men. While the work of these local tribunals was not in general satisfactory, the local tribunals presided over by the three county judges, Messrs. Stewart, Fraser and McQuarrie, gave entire satisfaction and the Registrar ventures the opinion that the Military Service Act would have been more expeditiously administered if there had been but one tribunal for each county presided over by a man with the necessary legal qualifications. The Appeal Tribunals were presided over by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Haszard, and their duties were performed with entire satisfaction. There was no real hostility to the enforcement of the Act, still in some sections little cordiality was shown, but in very few cases were the orders of the Registrar disobeyed. This is verified by the fact that the records show but twelve Group 11, and eight Group 111, defaulters; and failure to give the required notification of change of address was the cause of at least some of these.

In making a comparison of the results obtained in this province with the results obtained in other districts, it should be borne in mind that the area of the province is only 2,134 square miles, that in 1891 the population was 109,078 and by the Census of 1911 only 93,728, that is a decrease in the two decades of 15,350; that is, the total natural increase of the

109,178 for twenty years estimated at 50,000 and 15,350 besides, making an aggregate of 65,350 was lost to their native province. The main cause for this great loss in population is the fact that there are neither mining nor manufacturing industries in the province, that the chief industries, farming and fishing, give employment for only from six to eight months of the year and hence a great many of the young people go abroad where they can secure more permanent employment. As it is always the most virile that move out from home to try their fortune in the larger spheres of enterprise, the consequence is that scarcely enough men were left at home to keep the production of food up to the necessary standard, and those remaining at home were generally either the sole support of their parents or were of less robust physique.

The exemption tribunals discharged their duties with marked ability and discretion, having due regard to the provisions of the Military Service Act when disposing of cases of men engaged in the production of food. The records show that 1539 registrants were exempted as farmers and 44 as fishermen, making a total of 1,583, being about 35 per cent. of the total registration.

In estimating the results obtained under the operation of the Military Service Act, it should be remembered that the population as shown above has been declining for the last twenty years. Nevertheless, the total registration of Class I. under the Military Service Act, not including the 19-Class, was 4,501. Notwithstanding the facts that there has been for many years past a steady exodus of our young men from our shores, that the voluntary enlistments prior to the adoption of the Military Service Act were numerous in proportion to the number of available men, that the people are chiefly engaged in the production of food, and that the files of many recruits were, by order of the Branch, transferred to the neighboring provinces to which many young men went in order to join military, aerial or naval units which had no enlistment depots in this province, seventeen hundred and thirty-nine men were rendered available for Service, a creditable record, seeing that it is estimated that three thousand men had volunteered from this province, and as, no doubt, quite a number of natives of this province enlisted in the United States and other foreign countries, it may be stated with reasonable certainty that five thousand Prince Edward Islanders have been on active service in the great conflict.

That the men from Prince Edward Island took no insignificant part in the great struggle for the world's freedom is evidenced by the large number of casualties, which numbered about sixteen hundred, including over five hundred deaths; that is, almost one third of the Islanders were wounded and one-tenth made the supreme sacrifice.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

At a meeting of citizens of Charlottetown called by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, pursuant to directions contained in a communication received from His Excellency the Governor-General, this Branch was established in September, 1914.

At this meeting an organization committee of nine members was appointed, of which committee Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was selected for chairman.

The second meeting was held on the 6th of November and was well attended, about one thousand people from all ranks of society being present. His Worship the Mayor presided and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald presented his report outlining the plan of organization, name of Branch, number and personnel of committees, etc. The Report was adopted and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was appointed Honorary President; Sir Wm. W. Sullivan, Chief Justice, President; Mr. H. W. Binning, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Treasurer, and Major A. A. Bartlett, Secretary; provision was also made for an Organization Committee of five members for each county, a Finance Committee of seven members and a Relief Committee also of seven. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was appointed chairman of the Relief Committee. A subscription list was opened and before the meeting adjourned the amount of five thousand dollars was subscribed.

The young men of the Province, who prior to the outbreak of the war had taken an active interest in the militia, enlisted with commendable promptitude especially in the artillery branches of the service and by November, 1914, the Province had, in proportion to its population, quite a large number of men under arms, with artillery detachments at Canso and Sydney, N.S. as well as at Halifax. Besides these a number of natives of the province joined units from other provinces, especially in the signallers and Medical Corps, and Island Infantry men joined the 26th Battalion and others had gone overseas in the first contingent. Accordingly the Relief Committee of the Patriotic Fund soon had demands made upon them for the assistance of the dependents of these soldiers.

The first payments to dependents from this Fund were made in Dec., 1914. By October, 1915, the monthly payments from this Fund to soldiers' dependents amounted to \$1,105.00. The Committee had up to that time considered two hundred applications for relief.

Although ably assisted by the several members of the Relief Committee which had been strengthened by the addition of Hon. M. McKinnon, Stipendiary K. J. Martin, and Messrs. J. R. Burnett and Hon. F. J. Nash, still the burden of the work fell upon the chairman, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, who for two years and a half attended to all the applications and the voluminous correspondence, etc., etc., with the sole assistance of one stenographer.

At the second annual meeting of the Branch, held on the 26th November, 1915, the Treasurer reported subscriptions to the amount of \$29,552.37, of which \$15,000 was subscribed by the Provincial Government and \$2,100 by the City of Charlottetown, the remainder being made up of private or individual subscriptions. The chairman of the Relief Committee reported the payments to dependents during the preceding twelve months of \$7,579.64 distributed among 127 families.

During the year 1916 so numerous became the calls for relief that the duties of the Relief Committee were rendered still more onerous. In the autumn of 1915 and the spring of 1916, the province had recruited one of the finest artillery batteries sent from Canada, namely, the Second Siege Battery—afterwards the 98th—which had gone overseas 300 strong in December, 1915, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Peake. It had also recruited an infantry unit—the 105th Battalion—about 1,200 strong, which sailed for England in the summer of 1916; as a consequence there necessarily came before the Relief Committee a great number of applicants for relief.

The third annual meeting of the Branch was held on the 20th and 21st of November, 1916. The Treasurer reported \$39,260.33 as being collected during the year, of which the Provincial Government contributed \$15,000.00.

During the twelve months from December to November, the Relief Committee had paid \$21,617.50 to 820 beneficiaries. At the same time the Relief Committee held 73 Savings Accounts for soldiers' wives, amounting in all to almost \$4,000.00.

The rapidly increasing demands made upon the funds of the Branch demanded that a special effort be put forth to raise an adequate subscription during the winter and the Rev. John J. McDonald, Parish Priest of Kinkora, was appointed a special representative to hold meetings throughout the province and superintend the plans for collecting. Rev. Mr. McDonald reluctantly accepted the appointment, but he initiated and carried out a highly successful campaign, collecting by voluntary subscription some \$48,000, which amount proved amply sufficient to meet the needs of all our soldiers' dependents.

In April, 1917, several changes were made in the management. The President intimated his desire to retire and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald's untiring service to the work of relief was proving too heavy a strain upon his health. At a public meeting held on April 19th, 1917, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was appointed President in the place of Sir William W. Sullivan and Judge Aeneas MacDonald, who by request had been acting as chairman of the Relief Committee since April 1st, was unanimously appointed to that office.

During the year December, 1916, to November, 1917, the

work of the Relief Committee was very heavy. The maximum monthly pay roll was reached in July, 1917, when \$2,770 was paid out to the dependents of 270 soldiers. The amount paid each month of that period exceeded \$2,500 and the total for the year amounted up to \$31,459, paid to 936 beneficiaries. The Savings Accounts were still being kept up, amounting on Nov. 1st, 1917, to \$5,600, of which nearly half was that fall invested in Victory Bonds.

The fourth annual meeting was held on February 16th, 1918, when the Treasurer reported the collections for the year ending December 31st, 1917, to have been \$49,161.20 and the chairman of the Relief Committee reported the payments for relief during the year to have been \$31,459, as shown above. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was re-elected President and Judge Aeneas McDonald re-elected Chairman of the Relief Committee.

The work of relief went on vigorously during 1918. The province had in the meantime sent overseas a second Artillery Battery—the 5th Siege—several reinforcing drafts to the 2nd Siege and the 105th Battalion; also Engineer, Railway and Forestry Troops; and in the winter of 1917-1918 the First Depot Battalion was recruited. The men of this battalion went overseas in the spring of 1918 and went at once into the trenches. Consequently the monthly payment sheet kept up to \$2,500 all through 1918 and there was paid out during the year ending November 1st, 1918, \$31,063.

In the early fall of 1918 it was found that another call was necessary and a campaign for funds jointly with the Red Cross was undertaken. This campaign did not get properly under way until after the eleventh of November and in consequence of the cessation of hostilities it did not meet with the success of the former appeals for funds, still it brought in the sum of \$9,029. Since November, 1918, the relief payments have been fast diminishing, but up to the making out of the report \$14,539 were paid out and any claims for relief are still having attention and a system of post discharge is in force, but happily there is little call for it in Prince Edward Island.

The total contributions to the Patriotic Fund in Prince Edward Island during the War amounted to \$135,000, of which \$106,000 was spent within the province for the relief of soldiers' dependents.

THE RED CROSS AND OTHER FUNDS.

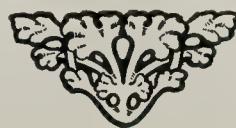
Besides those to the Patriotic Fund, generous contributions were made to several other funds in connection with the War; Contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund totalled \$137,258, to the Red Cross work, \$127,000; to the Prisoners of War Fund, \$26,383; to the Field Army Service Fund, \$56,403; to the Machine Gun Fund, \$7,630; to the Field Kitchen and Ambulance Fund, \$7,975; and to the Regimental Fund, \$1,795, and some other funds of minor importance. So that the total contributions amounted to considerably more than half a million dollars.

During the period 1914-18 inclusive, the contributions made by the Provincial Government in connection with the war amounted to \$69,230.

A number of young men from the province joined Flying Corps at Toronto and elsewhere and did their part nobly and well. This was the only contribution to this branch of the service by Prince Edward Island.

A Branch of the Navy League Institute has recently been established in Charlottetown, a most commodious and admirably situated residence having been secured for its accommodation. A start has already been made with a Boys' Naval Brigade of thirty members who are receiving instructions in boat drill, rifle and cutlass drill, the use of the mariner's compass, in signalling, splicing and a variety of useful subjects. In a separate part of the building ample accommodation is provided for visiting sailors.

Ship building had in the early days of colonial life become a very important industry, but during the last forty years, little has been done owing to the scarcity of building material due to the steady depletion of the forests. The high prices obtained for all kinds of shipping as a consequence of the war has led to a slight revival of the industry, and several large and well fitted schooners have been launched from Island shipyards.



Nova Scotia

By Hon. C. H. MURRAY

IT is fitting that we should recount the contributions which Canada freely made during the four and a half years of the world war—not in a spirit of boastfulness but as a record of duty worthily done, which will serve as an inspiring example to the Canadians of today and to those who come after us.

The first tidings of the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany swept Nova Scotia with the electric effect of a Fiery Cross. The people of this province have inherited in full measure the love of liberty that seems to characterize most Maritime races. All their sympathies were aroused by the unprovoked attack made by the two German nations upon weaker neighbors, and the wanton cruelties and indignities that accompanied these attacks had served to set all the more firmly a determination to resist the Teutonic pretensions to the death.

On the outbreak of hostilities the Royal Canadian Regiment at Halifax was transferred to Bermuda, relieving for active service the Lincolnhires who stationed there. A regiment was formed known as the Composite to fulfil the garrison duties of the Royal Canadians at Halifax. This was formed by drafts taken from the Nova Scotia Militia Regiments known as the 78th Pictou, the 75th Lunenburg, the 93rd Cumberland, the 69th Annapolis, the 76th Colchester and the 81st Hants, as well as the 71st Militia Regiment from York, New Brunswick, and the 82nd from Charlottetown. Drafts were also made upon various Nova Scotia Militia Units, particularly the 94th Cape Breton Regiment, for men to guard wireless and cable terminal stations and other strategic points. When the call for volunteers to go overseas arose, the response was immediate and generous. A Citizen's Recruiting Committee was formed and financial assistance was rendered that body by the Provincial Government. Farmers, artisans, miners, traders and professional men flocked to the recruiting stations and the first battalion, known as the 17th was raised through drafts sent to Valcartier, Quebec. This was followed by the formation of nine additional battalions within the province with a total strength of 11,215. These were known as the 25th, the 40th, the 64th, the 85th, the 106th, the 112th, the 185th, the 193rd, and the 219th. The 85th, 185th, 193rd and 219th battalions composed the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade. 650 men volunteered from the 63rd, 66th and Composite Battalions, all Militia Regiments; 300 men were raised to reinforce the Royal Canadian Regiment; and 500 men enlisted for the Sixth Canadian Mounted Rifles. In artillery there were formed the 24th, the 36th Batteries Field Artillery, and the 2nd Heavy Siege Battery, the 11th Howitzer Brigade Ammunition Column, Number Two Section 4th Divisional Ammunition Column, 14th Howitzer Brigade Ammunition Column and the Headquarters Company 14th Field Artillery Howitzer Brigade.

Of the Army Service Corps, Number Four Company 3rd Divisional Train and the Headquarters Company 4th Divisional Train were raised in Nova Scotia. Two hospital units were completely equipped. One of these, Number Seven Overseas Stationary Hospital was raised by the University of Dalhousie; the other, Number Nine was formed by the University of St. Francis Xavier. Two companies were raised for the 2nd and 4th Overseas Pioneer Battalions. 40 men volunteered for a cyclists platoon, 100 men for Number Two Tunnelling Company, 250 men for the 224th Forestry Battalion and 125 men were sent to Ottawa for the Canadian Engineers and Signalling Company. The 237th and 239th Overseas Battalion C.E.F. were recruited in Nova Scotia as well as in other provinces.

Altogether 40,414 men were enrolled in this Province for active service. Of these 36,914 enlisted for service overseas and 3,500 were engaged for home service. Of our total male population, between the years of eighteen and forty-five 39.5 per cent. were enrolled for active service. It is only fair to state that more than six thousand additional men who offered their services did not measure up to the required standard of efficiency and were not accepted. About 40,000 men were engaged in the Province in necessary war work such as mining coal, and in the manufacture of steel and munitions. It has been estimated that at least one out of every three available Nova Scotians was enrolled for actual service and more than

one out of every two was directly engaged in some form of war service.

The various contingents before mentioned do not, of course, include the large number of Nova Scotians living in other Provinces who enlisted elsewhere. Nova Scotia has contributed her full quota to the population of the great West. Many of our sons have for years been engaged in the work of transforming a vast wilderness into an Empire's Granary. The work they accomplished there fitted numbers of them to do good work as members of various western battalions.

Before the war Halifax was known to the world merely as one of the good harbors along the Atlantic seaboard. In 1914 there came a change vast and sudden. As soon as war was declared the "Mauretania" and the "Cedric", which were on the Atlantic, sought refuge in Halifax Harbor. The immediate and complete safety afforded these big liners gave the authorities food for thought, and it was decided to utilize the port to the utmost for the transportation of troops and supplies. Within a few months Halifax came to be the third most important port on the Atlantic with regard to tonnage. The part that the harbor played in the consummation of victory was a splendid one. Records show that 298,332 officers and men embarked from Halifax, nearly 70,000 of these being carried by the giant steamer "Olympic". Many of these men were quartered in the City for various periods, as also were numbers of American troops awaiting their transports. This entailed a large amount of work in quartering, rationing and maintaining proper records as well as dealing with the hundreds of casualties left behind. 50,000 Chinese troops embarked from Halifax, and transports with New Zealand, Australian, American and Canadian troops assembled in the harbor where the convoys for overseas were made up. It was a common occurrence to see from twenty to forty ships leave the harbor in one convoy. No city, at least in North America was more essential to the Military and Naval authorities during the war. As a famous English Naval Officer said recently: "During this war Halifax has grown to be the Imperial port. She has long borne the title 'The Gateway of Canada' but this fails to express her true value. She has now become the strongest and most essential link between the Dominion and the Mother Country."

In shipping munitions, almost as valuable assets for the Allies as men, Halifax played an heroic part. Many steamers were loaded here with explosives powerful enough to annihilate an entire division. Herein lay one of the great services that Halifax performed for the Empire. When these ships were in the harbor the lives and property of the citizens were in constant danger. The slightest miscalculation was enough to offset all precautions taken for safety. The world has heard of the catastrophe that cost the lives of more than sixteen hundred citizens of Halifax, and laid waste nearly half of the city. Those who died in the Halifax disaster on December 6th, 1917, died for the British Empire and the cause of civilization.

In agriculture timely assistance was rendered the farmers of the Province by the Provincial Department of Agriculture in the increase of production. Large quantities of seeds fertilizer and feed were purchased by the Government and distributed to the farmers at cost. Through the united efforts of the Department and of the farmers it is conservatively estimated that a gain of fully twenty per cent. over the normal production of standard crops was realized.

The words "shipbuilding" and "Nova Scotia" were almost synonymous more than a century before the world conflict, but the advent of the steel steamer caused heavy decline in wooden shipbuilding. The demand for tonnage, however, brought about by the needs of the Allies and the losses to the Merchant Marine inflicted by submarine created a widespread revival of the shipbuilding industry in Nova Scotia. Yards of former fame long deserted, where in by-gone days great square-riggers had taken the water, were transformed almost over night into areas of activity where good serviceable "fore and afters" capable of twelve years ocean trade took rapid shape. The sailing vessels built in Nova Scotia from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, numbered 250, with a gross tonnage of 68,463, and a net tonnage of 59,108. The steel vessels built numbered 124, with a gross tonnage of 11,436, and a net tonnage of 8,033. The total value of these craft is set down at \$12,500,000.

The heroic stand made by the people of Belgium against a powerful invader won the admiration and sympathy of every Nova Scotian. In September of 1914 I had the privilege of perusing a personal letter written by Mr. Lambert Jadot, a prominent Belgian financier, and director of the Acadia Coal Company at Stellarton, N.S., then resident at Ostend. M. Jadot described in his letter the destruction wrought by the enemy in Belgium and the appalling suffering of his people. An appeal was immediately issued to the people of Nova Scotia, asking for relief contributions in the shape of cash, clothing or food, and a Belgian Relief Committee was formed at Halifax with sub-committees elsewhere throughout the Province. The co-operation of the Premiers of the other Canadian Provinces as well as Newfoundland was also earnestly requested.

The response of our people was prompt, generous and worthy of Nova Scotia. Merchants gave substantial gifts of clothing, blankets and nonperishable foods; manufacturers gave freely of their stock in hand; fishermen contributed salted and dried fish; farmers gave potatoes, hardy vegetables, flour and smoked meats. The school-teachers interested their pupils in the work. Free transportation was provided by the railways, express companies and coastal steamers. Everybody worked with a will in this good cause remembering that he gives twice who gives quickly.

On October 29th the S.S. "Tremorvah", a collier of 6,139 tons, sailed from Halifax with 179 carloads of supplies, having a total value of \$264,364. Of this amount Nova Scotia contributed ninety-eight carloads of a value of \$150,557. The "Tremorvah" was the first relief ship to reach Rotterdam from across the Atlantic. A representative of the Nova Scotia Government went over in the ship and superintended the unloading of the cargo. The first ship was followed by four other steamers sailing from Halifax. The total value of these cargoes was \$1,600,000 and of this amount Nova Scotia contributed the sum of \$700,000. The Nova Scotia Government also contributed the sum of £1,900 to the Belgian War Relief Fund in Great Britain.

A branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was established in Nova Scotia on September 2nd, 1914. Sub-branches were also organized in every country. The sum of \$250,000 was set as that which the Province should raise during the first year of the war. Legislation was enacted by the Government to enable towns and municipalities to vote money for patriotic purposes. When in September, 1915, a further call was issued by the military authorities for additional recruits it was then realized that it would be necessary to augment the subscriptions to this Fund. A further appeal was made and contributors largely responded. On January 1st, 1916, the Governor-General issued an appeal to Canadians for one dollar per head of population. In the City of Halifax \$250,000 was raised in one week in addition to the sum of \$150,000 previously raised. Since the inception of the Fund in September, 1914, a total amount of over \$1,882,000 has been voted by municipalities and subscribed by individuals throughout the Province.

The Nova Scotia Technical College has served many useful purposes in the present struggle. A rifle range was set up in the mining laboratory early in the war and was used continually by the Officers Training Corps and some of the battalions quartered at Halifax. The Technical College has also been utilized by the Provincial Red Cross Society for the making of hospital garments, bandages, compresses and other supplies. This is considered the largest single manufacturing unit for Red Cross supplies in Canada. When the 25th Battalion were about to embark for overseas word came that the Ger-

mans had employed asphyxiating gas at the second battle of Ypres. It was determined that every man of the 25th should be provided with a respirator. Nearly 200 Red Cross workers gathered at the Technical College and completed the requisite number of respirators within the required time.

A glowing chapter might be written on what the women and men of Nova Scotia have done in Red Cross and other phases of voluntary war work. It is a story of a people who enlisted for service, and during all the years of the grim struggle did their part with no other thought or purpose than to help in assuring the triumph of the cause for which our boys overseas were fighting and dying.

In order that our soldiers as they returned might be fused as expeditiously as possible into industrial life the Nova Scotia Government established a Returned Soldier Commission. The office of the Commission at Halifax is the general clearing house for returned men from every part of the Province regarding matters affecting them either in a military or a personal way. Through this agency pensions have been secured, widows and orphans assisted, payments secured of arrears of pay and allowances and many other difficulties of a personal and private character adjusted.

Substantial contributions were also made by the people of Nova Scotia to the British and Canadian Red Cross Funds, Serbian Relief, Women's Hospital Ship, and for various other patriotic objects such as machine guns, field comforts, ambulances, regimental funds, field kitchens and oilskins and boots for the navy. At the outbreak of the war the Nova Scotia Government contributed the sum of \$100,000 for war relief purposes in Great Britain. Following is a summary statement of the contributions in men and money:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Men volunteered for active service | 29,292 |
| Men accepted for overseas..... | 25,118 |
| Men engaged in manning home garrisons | 3,500 |
| Percentage of enrolment of male population between 18 and 45 years..... | 39.5% |
| Subscribed for Dominion War and Victory Loans since 1919..... | \$70,500,000 |
| Provincial Government to British Government for relief purposes | 100,000 |
| Provincial Government to Belgian War Relief Fund in Great Britain | 4,866 |
| Provincial Government to Serbian Relief Returned Soldier Commission Citizens' Recruiting Association | 30,000 |
| British Red Cross..... | 345,874 |
| Canadian Patriotic Fund | 1,882,000 |
| Provincial Red Cross Society | 945,623 |
| Belgian Relief Fund | 700,000 |
| Women's Hospital Ship | 10,000 |
| British Sailors' Relief Fund | 32,000 |
| School Children's Ambulance Fund | 2,237 |
| Y.M.C.A. Overseas Work | 300,000 |
| Knights of Columbus Huts | 115,000 |
| Machine Guns | 140,000 |
| Various other patriotic objects, such as Field Forts, Ambulances, Regimental Funds, Field Kitchens, Hospital Unit, Oilskins and Boots for Navy | 140,000 |
| Navy League | 115,000 |
| Grand Total Contributions and Subscriptions to Loans | \$75,362,600 |

A Grave in Flanders

All night the tall trees over-head
Are whispering to the stars;
Their roots are wrapped about the dead
And hide the hideous scars.

The tide of war goes rolling by,
The legions sweep along;
And daily in the summer sky
The birds will sing their song.

France, December, 1915

No place is this for human tears,
The time for tears is done;
Transfigured in these awful years
The two worlds blend in one.

This boy had visions while in life
Of stars on distant skies;
So death came in the midst of strife
A sudden, glad surprise.

He found the songs for which he yearned,
Hopes that had mocked desire;
His heart is resting now, which burned
With such consuming fire.

So down the ringing road we pass,
And leave him where he fell,
The guardian trees, the waving grass,
The birds will love him well.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT,

Ontario

By Hon. T. W. McGARRY

LET me say a word or two with regard to the work of the Province of Ontario in this war. You hear at times all kinds of irresponsible statements with regard to the efficiency of the different organizations which have taken part in the war. I would like to give an idea of the work which has been carried on under the supervision of the Government to a large extent, and on every occasion when the assistance of the Government was required. If it were not for the grants made by us of the war fund, I do not think any of the results I am giving would have been possible.

ONTARIO ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

Ever since this war fund was collected, ever since we decided to impose taxation upon the people for war purposes, ever since we decided that every man who refused to contribute towards this war should be made to contribute, by the imposition of that one mill on the dollar tax, we began to be impeded by almost every association which was taking part in war work, in the way of helping either at the front or at home. What has been the result? Take the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the whole Dominion raised \$48,000,000 during the time the war lasted, and up to the present time of that amount Ontario raised \$21,000,000, or nearly one-half. The Great War Veterans' Association raised \$500,000, of which sum Ontario contributed \$210,000, or nearly one-half. The British Red Cross raised from the whole of the Dominion of Canada \$6,250,000, and of that sum Ontario contributed \$5,094,511. The Canadian Red Cross received \$7,250,000 from the whole of Canada, and Ontario contributed \$2,819,753, or nearly one-third. The Red Cross received in kind \$11,000,000 from the whole Dominion, and Ontario gave \$4,500,000. Then the relief funds, to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Funds, Canada gave \$165,000, and of this \$111,000 was from Ontario. To the Belgian Relief Fund Canada gave \$1,850,000 and Ontario \$750,000 of this. In kind to the same object Canada gave \$1,600,000 and Ontario \$450,000 or a total of \$3,450,000 from the Dominion, of which Ontario gave \$1,200,000, considerably over one-third. For Catholic Huts the whole Dominion gave \$850,000, and Ontario's share was \$500,000, showing that Ontario is not quite so bigoted as some people try to make out. To France's Day Fund Canada gave \$160,900, of which Ontario contributed \$26,547. For the Hospital Ship Fund Canada raised \$275,000, and Ontario's share was \$165,000. For the Navy League of Canada (Sailors' Relief) \$1,803,000 was given from the whole of Canada, and \$1,250,000 of it came from Ontario.

To summarize, we raised in the whole Dominion of Canada and for all these funds \$101,895,277 during the time the war lasted, and Ontario's share was \$54,532,188.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT FIGURES.

Take the men who were obtained by voluntary enlistment. The population of Alberta was 374,663; by voluntary enlist-

ment Alberta raised 36,013, or one in 10.43; the total number taking part in the war 42,000, or one in 8.92. British Columbia, population 382,480, voluntary enlistments, 43,652; total number taking part in the war, including the Yukon Territory, 51,620, or one in 7.77. Manitoba, population, 458,614; voluntary enlistments, 54,756; total number taking part in the war, 61,543, or one in 7.4. Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, population, 586,066; voluntary enlistments, 24,456; total taking part in the war, 29,898, or one in 19.6. Ontario, population, 2,523,274; voluntary enlistments, 205,808, or one in 12.26; total number taking part in the war, 232,895, or one in 10.83. Quebec, population 2,003,235; voluntary enlistments, 52,993; total taking part in the war, 72,043, or one in 27.8. Saskatchewan, population 492,432, voluntary enlistments, 27,044; total taking part in the war, 35,248, or one in 13.97. The Province of Ontario, therefore, gave one man in every ten of the population.

The casualties altogether in the war were: killed and died of wounds and disease, etc., 60,383; wounded and prisoners of war, 159,374.

VICTORY LOANS.

Now then I want to deal with one other matter in regard to our subscriptions to the several loans. Without those subscriptions to the Victory Loans, placed by the Dominion Government, our armies would not have been able to carry on. Without that assistance Great Britain would have had difficulty in financing on this side of the water. I know, as Treasurer of the British Red Cross Fund, that money was not taken to Great Britain, but it was sent down to New York and Philadelphia to finance purchases made by Great Britain. In order to save exchange that money was not sent overseas.

What was the result of these loans? Take the Victory Loan of 1917, Alberta subscribed \$17,058,068; British Columbia, \$18,814,592; Manitoba, \$32,294,450; New Brunswick, \$10,463,350; Nova Scotia, \$19,515,250; Quebec, \$94,906,650; Ontario, \$204,411,650. Take the 1918 loan, Alberta, \$18,999,250; British Columbia, \$36,633,927; Manitoba, \$45,030,700; New Brunswick, \$17,002,550; Nova Scotia, \$33,221,550. Quebec, \$180,823,100; Saskatchewan, \$26,071,450; Ontario, \$336,053,900. To the last loan, out of a population of 2,560,000 there were 573,880 subscribers in Ontario. The total loan was \$695,847,477, embracing 1,139,259 subscribers, so that Ontario gave considerably more than one half of the loan with one half the subscribers.

In the first domestic loan Canada raised \$100,000,000, of which Ontario gave more than half. In the second loan the Dominion raised \$201,444,800; in the third loan, \$150,000,000 was called for and the sum raised \$200,768,000. In the fourth loan they asked for \$150,000,000 and we raised \$419,289,000. The last loan was for \$300,000,000, and we raised \$695,847,477. In all these loans the Province of Ontario raised more than one half of the amount wanted.

I recite these facts to give you an idea of the part taken by the Province of Ontario in this war.

REPORT OF PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS, 1914-1918.

| Home Relief. | Ontario. | Canada. | Foreign Relief—(Continued). | Ontario. | Canada. |
|--|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Canadian Patriotic Fund..... | \$ 22,080,000 00 | \$ 48,000,000 00 | Red Triangle Fund (Y.M.C.A.)..... | 1,000,000 00 | \$ 2,000,000 00 |
| Great War Veterans' Association..... | 210,000 00 | 500,000 00 | Salvation Army (Comfort Huts)..... | 90,000 00 | \$ 150,000 00 |
| Soldiers' Insurance..... | 4,200,000 00 | 6,000,000 00 | Serbian and Montenegrin Relief..... | 55,000 00 | \$ 125,000 00 |
| | \$ 25,490,000 00 | \$ 54,500,000 00 | Tobacco Fund..... | 100,000 00 | \$ 225,000 00 |
| Red Cross. | | | University Hospital Supply..... | 350,000 00 | \$ 400,000 00 |
| British Red Cross..... | \$ 5,094,511 00 | \$ 6,250,000 00 | Miscellaneous Reliefs..... | 75,000 00 | \$ 315,000 00 |
| Canadian Red Cross (cash)..... | 2,819,753 00 | 7,250,000 00 | | \$ 4,922,547 00 | \$ 9,915,900 00 |
| " " (kind)..... | 1,500,000 00 | 11,000,000 00 | Miscellaneous. | | |
| Italian Red Cross..... | 41,000 00 | 60,000 00 | Aviation Fund..... | \$ 45,000 00 | \$ 75,000 00 |
| Secours National (French Red Cross)..... | 329,377 00 | 469,377 00 | Canadian General Electric Eng. Corps..... | 100,000 00 | \$ 100,000 00 |
| | \$ 12,784,641 00 | \$ 25,029,377 00 | Machine Guns and Grants to Units..... | 350,000 00 | \$ 1,600,000 00 |
| Foreign Relief. | Ontario. | Canada. | Recruiting Purposes..... | 90,000 00 | \$ 175,000 00 |
| Armenian and Syrian Relief..... | \$ 111,000 00 | \$ 165,000 00 | Miscellaneous..... | 350,000 00 | \$ 500,000 00 |
| Belgian Relief (cash)..... | 750,000 00 | 1,850,000 00 | | \$ 1,435,000, 00 | \$ 2,450,000 00 |
| " " (kind)..... | 150,000 00 | 1,600,000 00 | Grand Total..... | \$ 44,532,188 00 | \$ 91,895,277 00 |
| Catholic Army Huts..... | 500,000 00 | 850,000 00 | Ontario Government Grants not included in above..... | 10,000,000 00 | \$ 10,000,000 00 |
| France's Day Fund..... | 26,547 00 | 166,900 00 | | \$ 54,532,188 00 | \$ 101,895,277 00 |
| Hospital Ship Fund..... | 165,000 00 | 275,000 00 | | | |
| Navy League of Canada (Sailors' Relief)... | 1,250,000 00 | 1,800,000 00 | | | |

Saskatchewan

By Hon. W. M. MARTIN

SASKATCHEWAN'S part in the great war was so interwoven with the war work of the other provinces that it is difficult to separate the exploits of Saskatchewan soldiers, and the self-sacrifice of Saskatchewan men and women, from that of the soldiers and citizens of the Dominion as a whole. There is no need for such separation. Saskatchewan is proud to share in the glory won by the boys from Canada on many bloody fields in France and Flanders. There were no better soldiers in the war than the men from the Western prairies, but many of these were born in Eastern Canada or in Great Britain, and while the hardships of pioneering, the resourcefulness and self-reliance developed by life in the West unquestionably influenced the morale of the Canadian Army, Saskatchewan men did not monopolize these virtues, as they have been developed in every Province of the Dominion and are part of the Canadian character.

Upwards of 38,000 men from Saskatchewan carried the British colors to the front, and hundreds of young women from Saskatchewan went as Red Cross nurses, ambulance drivers, and every call for men or money was promptly and cheerfully met. The sacrifices were heavy, and they were bravely borne.

How promptly Saskatchewan responded when the call to arms came, is shown by the record of the University of Saskatchewan, one of the youngest universities of Canada. The records show that 330 of the students and staff responded to the call to service. Of these 66 are known to have been killed in action or died in hospital; over 100 were wounded and 3 were prisoners of war. The D.S.O. was granted to 2; the D.C.M. to 4; the M.C. to 16; M.M. with bar to 1, and the M.M. to 9, the Croix de Guerre to 1, and three were mentioned in dispatches.

Saskatchewan's contributions for various patriotic purposes were exceedingly generous and covered a very wide field.

She has presented to the Imperial War Office gift horses valued at \$347,424. Grants have been made to the Belgian Relief Fund, the Canadian Serbian Relief Committee, the Polish Relief Committee, the British Sailors' Relief Fund, the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, the Western Division of the Y.M.C.A., the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Great War Veterans' Association and the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Knights of Columbus Army Huts Fund received \$2,500, the Polish Army Hospitals were assisted and \$25,000 was donated to the Halifax Relief Fund. These, with several other grants, make up a grand total of nearly \$2,000,000. A further sum of \$304,866 was made up of grants to the Saskatchewan battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to provide for band instruments or for such comforts for the men as may not have been furnished by the military authorities; also, under this item, provision was made for the maintenance of dependents of civil servants who had volunteered for active service, thereby relieving the Dominion Government of the payment of separation allowances.

The total receipts for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, including voluntary contributions and Government grants, amounted to no less a sum than \$2,794,053.75 up to December 31, 1918.

The schools of Saskatchewan organized by the Department of Education contributed upwards of \$27,000 to the Schools Patriotic Fund in 1915, and \$67,434 to the Belgian Children's Relief Fund in 1916, and for the Red Cross in 1918 over \$15,000.

In addition to these generous contributions the people of Saskatchewan have contributed \$28,000 to the Saskatchewan Hospital Unit; \$500,000 to the Red Triangle Fund; \$65,000 to the Knights of Columbus Hut Fund and \$160,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society up to December 31, 1918, had established 592 senior branches and 411 junior branches, and collected the sum of \$2,182,660. Up to December 31, 1918, 5,300 cases of goods had been sent out.

The I.O.D.E. in Saskatchewan raised \$368,457 for war and relief work. In addition, socks and shirts valued at \$30,000 went each year from Saskatchewan to Shorncliffe. There were not many well organized channels of war relief through which the I.O.D.E. failed to send a few thousand dollars.

The farmers of the province through the Grain Growers' Association subscribed about \$40,000.00 for various purposes connected with the war. They also contributed to the Imperial Government as the produce of the patriotic acre, 3,200,000 pounds of flour made up in 40,000 sacks of 80 pounds each, valued at \$98,000. Saskatchewan contributed \$21,336, almost half of the entire amount contributed by the Dominion to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund.

Numerous organizations throughout the province sent vast quantities of comforts to the soldiers.

The magnificent response of the people of the province, in contributing to the Victory Loans must not be overlooked. Saskatchewan subscribed \$21,410,000 to the first Victory Loan and \$26,071,450 to the second.

Saskatchewan's contributions in men and means by no means summarize her war efforts. "Food will win the war" was a cry which the farmers of Saskatchewan in common with the farmers of the Dominion, met with increased production which was little short of marvellous, considering the handicap of labor shortage. Weather conditions also were exceedingly trying except in 1915, when Saskatchewan alone raised a wheat crop of 378,961,480, a record crop for the province and greater than the average annual wheat crop of the entire Dominion.

When the war broke out in 1914, the farmers of Saskatchewan over a large part of the province, had started to plow down their crop, the severest drought in the history of the province having dried up the grain fields so that over wide areas there was not a binder in the fields that fall, and the crop threshed in many districts gave only a yield of a few bushels to the acre.

Instead of giving way to discouragement the farmers of the province no sooner abandoned hope of a harvest than they began to prepare for the next year's crop, and a total acreage of 4,407,320 acres of land was plowed that fall, fully half the acreage under crop in 1914. It was necessary to supply many of the farmers in the dried out areas with feed and seed, and the shortage of feed proved a severe handicap to the men who were straining every effort to get every acre possible cultivated in 1915.

The record harvest of that year fully justified the faith and rewarded the industry of the farmers of the province. But the calls for greater production became more and more insistent as Germany's submarines attempted to cut off the supplies of food to Great Britain and her allies. From the very start of the war enlistments from the farms comprised a large proportion of the men going overseas, and this steady drain on farm labor continued while the need of greater food production became more and more evident as one of the vital factors in winning the war.

It is to the everlasting credit of the farmers of Saskatchewan that each year the war lasted they added millions of acres to the acreage under crop, although each year the shortage of labor was more and more pronounced. While the young men of the country were in the trenches and many of the girls in the hospitals, the aged fathers were in the furrows and the mothers and daughters in the field. Unseasonable weather, with rust and dry winds reduced the yield of the wheat fields of the province, but increased acreage kept the total production up to a high figure.

The splendid spirit shown by the returned men who have gone back to the land or who have taken up farming as a new experience, and the number of returned men who have decided in favor of farming as their future profession, is most gratifying. Leading economists agree that for years to come the world's supply of food will be a subject of the very greatest anxiety to all nations, owing to the decreased yields in the devastated countries, the disorganization of all industry, including agriculture, in the Russian Empire which formerly supplied such large stocks of grain and other farm products to European markets, and the shortage of shipping which is such a serious factor in transporting Australian and Argentine products to Europe. The promise of greatly increased production in Saskatchewan, which now raises over half the wheat grown in Canada, is therefore of great importance not only to the Dominion and the Empire but to the entire world.

British Columbia

By J. GORDONSMITH

BRITISH Columbia gave freely of resources in sharing with the Empire in playing its part in the great European War. Man power was given by British Columbia to the extent of over 13½ per cent. of the population—not the male population but the whole population, men, women and children—of the Province. From the great forests of British Columbia, the Government took and shipped to overseas factories sufficient spruce and fir to construct over 20,000 aeroplanes; the mines of the Province supplied great quantities of minerals, copper, lead and other minerals, including rarer ores much needed for the production of munitions, and also manufactured and shipped explosives, shells, and other munitions overseas in large quantities. In every possible way in which assistance could be given in the great cause the Province of British Columbia supplied the utmost within the capabilities of this portion of the Dominion,—and when the tally is made and compared not only with the other Provinces of the Dominion, but all other parts of the great Empire washed by the Seven Seas, the record of British Columbia is one of which this Western Province may well feel proud.

British Columbia's contribution to the overseas forces of Canada totalled about 53,000. Of this total 37,757 were recruited and despatched prior to December, 1916, and by July following, the total number of troops sent to the Canadian units overseas, was 41,334. When the Military Service Act was enforced there remained few men fit for service in British Columbia to come within its scope. This total of about 13½ per cent. of its population sent overseas by British Columbia represents only the man power of the Province raised for the Canadian services overseas. In addition there were thousands of other, Imperial reservists, sailors who went from the Pacific seaboard to the naval service in the North Sea, young men who enlisted in the air services or in the motor boat patrol, old navigators—rejected by the medical men for the naval service—who went to join the Inland Water Transport to serve on the waterways of France and the Near East, and also to the Mercantile Marine which played such an important part in the war. When these thousands are added to those who went from British Columbia, the total of the man-power supplied by this western outpost of the Empire will reach a total which will compare most favorable with any part of the Empire. In one respect, British Columbia has a record that would be difficult to equal. One small town with total population of 3,500 people sent no less than 1,500 men—or about 43 per cent. of the whole community.

When the call to arms sounded on August 4th, 1914, no Province in the Dominion responded more quickly or generously than British Columbia, which held the highest per capita percentage of enlistments in the Dominion. Thousands trooped to the colors at once. Men left business and locked the doors; many farmers turned their stock adrift. Ex-Imperial service men did not wait for the provision of transportation but paid their own passages overseas, and some private citizens despatched units of ex-service men, at their own expense. One prominent Victorian, born in Wales, impatient of war-office delays, paid the expenses of 87 Welshmen to Wales to join the colors of the battalions forming in the land of their birth. A troop of mounted men, veterans of former wars, were also sent by private enterprise. Thousands of British Columbians trooped to the colors at once, and the first overseas contributions were organized without the slightest possible difficulty, and the stream of man-power hurried eastward from that first month of war continued steadily until the available supply was practically exhausted before the armistice was signed.

As proof of British Columbia's patriotic zeal it is worth mentioning that at one stage of the hostilities, in addition to the great number and diversity of other branches of the various services, this Province had ten infantry battalions, maintained and reinforced, at the front—the 7th, First British Columbians, 16th and 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, and 67th Western Scots, 2nd C.M.R., of Victoria, 29th Vancouver, 47th New Westminster, 48th Victoria, 54th Kootenay, and 102nd Northern British Columbia battalions. The 48th and 67th were ultimately absorbed by the 7th and 29th, and other units, and lat-

terly the 16th, 47th, 54th and 102nd were reinforced by the eastern Provinces.

British Columbia being on the seaboard entered into a state of war immediately upon the declaration of the British Government that a state of war existed with Germany. The Fifth Regiment C.G.A., a militia artillery unit of Victoria, was mobilized at once and manned the coast forts, and with the permanent force units and the naval forces improvised other defences, batteries being established without delay at the entrance to Vancouver and Prince Rupert and in Seymour Narrows, a narrow waterway between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and old mines left years before when the Imperial Navy left Esquimalt were prepared. The naval forces were weak, the old cruiser Rainbow and Sloops of war Algerine and Shearwater, with the fishery protection boats, Malaspine and Galiano comprised the squadron. Two submarines being built for the Chilean Government at a Seattle shipyard were at once purchased by the British Columbia Government on behalf of the Dominion Government, and added to the defences. The coasting steamer Prince George was equipped as a hospital ship and the Blue-Funnel liner Protosilaem was taken over for a supply vessel, and a flotilla of power boats requisitioned and taken over for patrol work. Guards were sent to the wireless stations, the Pacific cable station, and munition plants quickly established, and a force in training on Vancouver Island for overseas service was organized into a field defence force.

German forces in the Pacific at the time, had their commanders possessed that enterprise and dash which is a characteristic of the British Navy, could have made things very unpleasant for British Columbia—but they never attacked, though alarms were frequent at the beginning of the war. The cruisers Leipsic and Nuremberg, which were in Mexican waters when the war began cruised off the British Columbia coast and at times were within close range. And, with the characteristic daring of the navy of the Canadian Cruiser Rainbow cruised about seeking the Leipsic despite the fact that the six-inch guns of the obsolete cruiser were much outranged by those of the modern German vessel. This cruise was made to pick up the Algerine and Shearwater coming home from Mexican waters. The R. N. C. V. R. supplied many men to the naval forces, ashore and afloat, and sent contingents overseas from British Columbia—the total naval enlistment for service abroad from this Province being about a thousand in addition to over 2,000 more recruited and trained for patrol service on Canadian waters. The German squadron feared the submarines and no attack was made on the British Columbia seaboard, but the patrol services were maintained and the forts manned throughout the war, though danger passed with the sinking of the German Pacific squadron by Admiral Sturdee's squadron of Falkland Islands in December, 1914.

British Columbia's first overseas contingent left in the first month of the war, composed mostly of volunteers from the militia units of the Province, and proceeded to Valcartier under command of General—then Lt.-Col.—Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., who rose to the command of the Canadian Corps in France and now ranks as Canada's foremost soldier. General Currie, who led the Canadian troops with such distinction, though born in Ontario, is a British Columbian. He came to this Province as a youth and began his military career at Victoria, B.C., in 1897, as a gunner of the Fifth Reg't. C.G.A., which regiment he later commanded. Other notable British Columbians who did splendid work in the war—and they were many—included General J. W. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., etc., who was in command of the Canadian Railway Construction Units in France, and his brilliant work did much to aid in the great cause.

Following the initial contingent that went to Vancouver when the First Canadian Contingent was assembled battalion after battalion of infantry was raised and draft followed draft to reinforce the battalions in the line, batteries of artillery were organized and despatched, fully organized hospitals and ambulance units, engineers, tunnelling companies, and other special units, and when the call came for railroad construction battalions and forestry and other units for special service British Columbia supplied a goodly number. The sailors rallied to

the naval service, young men to the air services, motor-boat and submarine-chasing flotilles, inland water transport, mechanics enrolled for overseas munition plants and seamen for the mercantile marine until when, at length, the Military Service Act came into force it affected few in the Province. Those within its scope had mostly gone long before as volunteers.

The record of British Columbia's troops overseas is a matter of Canadian history. Suffice it to say that a goodly quota of the Victoria Crosses and other decorations won were awarded to troops from this Province. The institution of one of the great features of modern military tactics—the trench raid—was due to the initiation and enterprises of British Columbia troops. The trench raid, a feature of modern warfare later universally adopted by all the armies who fought under various flags on the different battlefields, was originated by the 7th Battalion—the First British Columbians. In other ways the troops from British Columbia earned distinction—to recount the tale of their many exploits would occupy many columns.

Nor was it in the firing line only that British Columbia played its part. Considerable work was required to back up the splendid fighting men. The increasing demands for transportation facilities resulted in the call for battalions equipped to build railways in France and the well-known British Columbia railway builder, General J. W. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., was placed in charge of this work, which later won considerable praise for Canada—the light railways which were speedily constructed in a veritable network close to the front line being a great feature. British Columbia supplied a not inconsiderable portion of these railway builders, who trained by lifting the metals from railways in British Columbia to ship the much-needed rails overseas, lifting them at the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ track miles per day.

The Canadian Forestry Corps was another innovation of this war, and the great forest province of British Columbia again played a large part in this corps which studded the United Kingdom and France and cut lumber for military use. In addition to the units in England and Scotland there were 56 companies in France producing, under Canadian methods, lumber required for war purposes, and the record of achievement was that of a British Columbia mill—the 70th Company—which cut 156,000 feet board measure in ten hours with a plant registered to cut 30,000 feet in that time.

It is difficult to enumerate the many special ways in which British Columbia played a prominent part, and the exploits of British Columbians in the flying service, at sea, and in many phases of the diverse and far-flung war must necessarily be passed over in a brief article. And so it is with the great work done in British Columbia to back up the men overseas. This work was as complete as possible, embracing every known channel of endeavor which could play a part in assisting in the great cause. The women of the Province did yeoman service. The work of the Red Cross in all its various phases was carried on with untiring energy and was generously supported by the people of the Province with their donations—for British Columbia was as liberal with its money as with its resources, or its best blood. Of the various organizations which worked throughout the Dominion—the I.O.D.E. Canadian Patriotic Fund with its devoted band of women who looked after the interests of the loved ones of the men overseas and "kept the home fires burning", Y.M.C.A., V.A.D., and the different organizations, guilds, women's clubs and societies formed for war work—no Province did greater or better service in this respect than was done in British Columbia. For this Province was "in the war", lock, stock and barrel. The campaign for increased production was carried on enthusiastically and the food supplies rigidly controlled—the people of the Province lending every assistance—that the needs overseas might be filled. In the fisheries of the Province important results were attained and not only were large shipments of British Columbia salmon made overseas but greatly increased production of edible fishes resulted and shipments were made to the other parts of Canada to augment the food supply and permit of other foods being sent abroad to larger extent.

In the supply of munitions of war British Columbia held no small place. A notable feature was the supply of lumber for aeroplane manufacture—the full supply of this material from Canada being secured from British Columbia and 26,124,000 feet of aeroplane spruce and 9,224,000 feet of fir was shipped—sufficient to build over 20,000 aeroplanes. The rapid development of the air forces with an ever-increasing demand for more machines, made spruce for aeroplane production of vital im-

portance to the success of the Allies. In 1917 labor troubles threatened the source of supply from the western States and caused the Imperial Munitions Board to look to other sources for their raw material. The magnificent spruce stands of the northern coast of British Columbia offered a solution for the problem. Immense as these resources were, up to this time no serious effort had been made to exploit them for war purposes. The total output of aeroplane spruce was then an insignificant amount per month. Nearly all of it at that time was produced as a by-product in general commercial operations.

The British authorities were advised that in order to secure and maintain an adequate supply of aeroplane material an organized effort to secure the logging of the spruce regions would have to be made and logging equipment and machinery would have to be transferred from the fir and clear regions of the lower Coast to the Queen Charlotte Islands and Northern mainland. In fact, an industrial migration was necessary to provide not only for the logging of spruce, but also for towing, milling and shipping of the largest obtainable quantities of it.

Towards the end of 1917 the Imperial Munitions Board sent a representative to British Columbia to investigate possibilities, and shortly afterward this Board established in British Columbia a Branch of Aeronautical Supplies charged with getting an adequate supply of aeroplane lumber. The factories of Great Britain and France were short of material. At a time when the United States had embarked upon an aerial programme which would tax the productive capacity of that country to its limit, a large portion of her output had to be shipped overseas to keep production going in France and England. Quick action was imperative. While the newly formed Imperial Munitions Branch was doing its utmost to secure cutting rights and establish operations, great delays were occurring in negotiations for suitable spruce areas.

Hon. Thomas Dufferin Pattullo, Minister of Lands, showed then that he had both strength and vision. He prepared an Order-in-Council, which the British Columbia Government at once put into force, which though drastic was necessary. Under this Order, subsequently supported by the Aeroplane-Spruce Cutting Act, passed by the British Columbia Legislature, the Government commandeered all the spruce timber. This action removed cause of delay and obviated the loss of time in negotiating for the right to cut standing timber. Under the order the Minister of Lands was empowered to arrange with the Imperial Munitions Board for the immediate logging of aeroplane spruce upon all areas of vacant Crown lands, as well as on coal leases and licenses and mineral claims to which surface rights were held by the Crown, and also to call upon owners of Crown timber held on license or lease judged suitable for the purpose to proceed immediately with the logging of aeroplane spruce, or in default the Minister could arrange for such logging in co-operation with the Imperial Munitions Board. Compensation was paid to owners of expropriated timber. While the powers under the Act for expropriation were exercised in comparatively few cases, their existence proved to be of considerable value.

When the German submarines took toll of the merchant marine in their savage campaign the production of ships became a great factor, and British Columbia shared to considerable extent in the required construction. A total tonnage of 274,000 tons was built during the war and 53 more vessels, 12 of steel and 33 of wood,—the steel steamers of from 4,700 to 8,000 tons and wooden vessels from 1,500 to 3,200 have been contracted for, an additional tonnage of 181,000 tons. Work began in 1917 in which year 42,000 tons was launched and in 1918 the tonnage launched was 145,000 tons—26 wooden steamers, 4 wooden schooners, and ten steel steamers averaging over 6,300 tons. The value of this tonnage built in the two years, 1917-1918, was approximately \$32,500,000. In 1919 there was launched and is under construction 87,000 tons—16 wooden steamers, 5 schooners and 6 steel steamers, representing a value of \$15,300,000—a total of \$47,800,000 since work began in 1917. In addition to the ships under construction contracts have been made for an additional 33 wooden steamers, and 12 steel steamers, these contracts representing a value of approximately \$31,000,000.

Shipbuilding employed upwards of 6,000 men in British Columbia—and at times the number far exceeded that figure, the Foundation yards at Victoria at one time having 2,780 men with monthly payroll of \$350,000. Five large yards, two in Vancouver, two in Victoria and one at Prince Rupert engaged in steel construction, and six yards built wooden vessels

(Continued on page fifty-six)

Alberta

By Hon. CHAS. STEWART

ALBERTA, like the other Provinces of Canada, answered the German challenge of 1914 with her entire might,—her men, her women, her money and resources. The first to answer the call were the British, French and Belgian Reservists. Then followed a large contingent of ex-service men for the Princess Pats. The officers of the various militia forces offered their services almost to a man. Recruits came forward by the thousands. The Ninth Battalion of Edmonton was recruited in a few days, and reached Valcartier some hundreds over strength. The same enthusiasm characterized the formation of other units,—the 3rd Canadian Mounted Regiment of Medicine Hat, the Divisional Cavalry of Edmonton, and the 31st Battalion of Calgary. These were all formed in 1914 and the Ninth Battalion and the Divisional Cavalry were ready to sail with the First Contingent.

Military enthusiasm rose with stress of the war. The formation of infantry battalions and mobilization of other units continued until over 44,000 men, exclusive of reservists, had joined the colors. The personnel of these units comprised almost every nationality in the world, except Germans and Turks. Alberta contains many thousands of naturalized Canadians born in Austria. These people were strongly in favor of the Allied cause and furnished many recruits for the different battalions.

Alberta took quickly her place beside the other States of

the Empire in offering gifts to the Mother Country to carry on the war. Early in the autumn of 1914 the Government made a present of 500,000 bushels of oats to the British Government. Throughout the period of the war the Government generously supported, by cash grants, the various patriotic organizations that rose as a result of the people's war effort. The sum of these grants was in excess of half-a-million dollars, in addition to \$800,000 given as a grant to the Alberta Branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for 1918.

The numerous voluntary benefactions in connection with war, were liberally supported by the people, as the following table will show:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Belgian Relief..... | \$ 88,000 |
| Jewish Relief..... | 20,000 |
| Sailors' Relief..... | 23,000 |
| British Red Cross..... | 50,000 |
| Canadian Red Cross..... | 850,000 |
| Patriotic Fund..... | 1,835,000 |
| Tobacco Fund..... | 12,000 |
| Halifax Relief..... | 100,000 |
| Red Triangle..... | 300,000 |
| Knights of Columbus..... | 65,000 |

Under the stimulus of The Greater Production Campaign, Alberta doubled her crop acreage in five years from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres, and did her part heroically to fill the bread basket and replenish the larder of our European Allies.

British Columbia—continued

utilizing the raw material so abundantly found in the forests of British Coulmbia, in addition to a number of smaller plants. Not only did this industry in British Coulmbia play its part in the war by adding to the mercantile marine when vessels were so urgently required, but also had its share in the rehabilitation of the returned soldiers, a large percentage of the employees being men returned from the battlefield.

In every field of effort British Coulmbia took its full share, and without stint. To recapitulate the various other industries, and other efforts, and the varied ways in which the great resources of the Province were utilized—and utilized to the full—would fill a volume. In the rehabilitation of the returned soldier also, British Coulmbia has done much. To supplement the federal activities the British Coulmbia Government established a special branch—the British Coulmbia Soldiers' Commission. This organization, in addition to acting as a general information bureau and central clearing house for all kinds of difficulties, seeks out and grants financial aid in cases of urgent need amongst returned men, for which purpose the British Coulmbia Government has set aside a vote of \$250,000 which is being administered by the Commission.

British Coulmbia has also since war was declared enacted various legislation in the interest of those engaged in the war, not only to protect their interests but to better their conditions on their return. A special branch was established to aid soldier settlement—the British Coulmbia Soldier Settlement Branch—which is wide in its scope and not only aids in soldier settlement, but also administers the Better Housing Act under which loans are made for homebuilding in cities and municipal-

ities, and co-operates generally with the Dominion Government in the matter of soldier settlement. The homestead laws were also amended providing for free grants of land for returned British Coulmbia soldiers, for remission of their taxes for five years, and amendments were made to land, forest, water, mineral and other acts to adequately safeguard interests held by them in these resources. Preference is given to the returned soldiers in Government employment—he is given an advantage over civilian purchasers of land from the Land Settlement Board to extent of \$500, and in many and varied ways the Government of British Coulmbia has not only adequately safeguarded the interests of the men engaged in the great struggle but has done much for their betterment on their return. Among other special departments created by the Government to this end is a Department of Industries which considers and deals with plans submitted by representative bodies of returned soldiers for providing employment through establishment of new industries and developing existing industries, a fund of two million dollars being arranged for this purpose. Several new industries have already been commenced as a result of the work of this Department, others are under way.

In every phase of war endeavor in the sodden fields overseas, on the sea, in the air, wherever the enemies of the Empire were being fought—in the work behind the battlefield at home and abroad—in utilization of the great potential resources of the Province for the purpose of war—the development of industries necessary to aid in that purpose—in the rehabilitation of the returning soldier—and aught else that tended to assist in the great cause British Coulmbia stands in a pre-eminent place not only among the Provinces of Canada but in the Empire.

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In lonely watches night by night
Great visions burst upon my sight,
For down the stretches of the sky
The host of dead go marching by.

Strange ghostly banners o'er them float,
Strange Bugles sound an awful note,
And all their faces and their eyes
Are lit with starlight from the skies.

In a field near Ypres, May, 1915.

The anguish and the pain have passed
And peace hath come to them at last,
But in the stern looks linger still
The iron purpose and the will.

Dear Christ who reign'st above the flood
Of human tears and human blood,
A weary road these men have trod,
O house them in the home of God.

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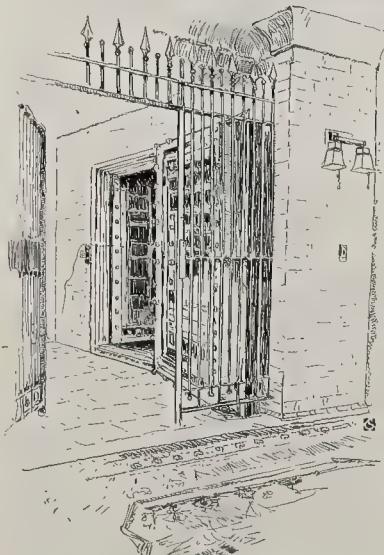
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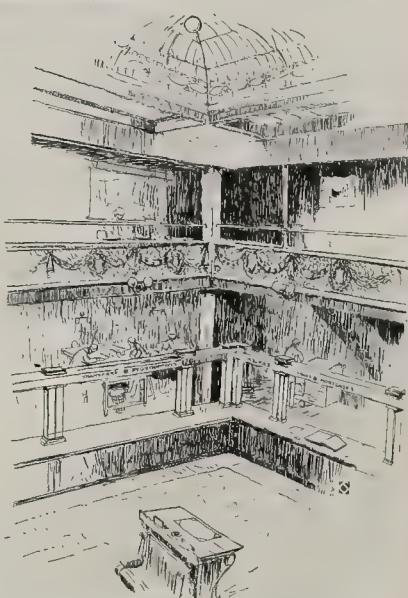
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VANCOUVER



The Canadian Pacific Railway has had a closer and more intimate connection with the progress of the Dominion of Canada than perhaps any other single agency except the federal government. One of the fundamental conditions of Confederation was, in fact, the construction of a transcontinental railway to link up the new provinces with the old; this condition was achieved with the completion of the main line of the Canadian Pacific in 1885. Since that time the railway has developed proportionately with the Dominion of Canada, so that it is now not only one of the most important industrial organizations in the British Empire, but also the greatest transportation system in the world.



In railway operation alone, the Canadian Pacific owns or controls over 18,600 miles of track, serving all the important cities of Canada and many, with direct communication, in the United States. The chief industrial, commercial and agricultural sections of Canada are situated along its system, with 2400 stations.



There is no other organization which links and serves all parts of Canada as does the Canadian Pacific. By its system the Atlantic Ocean meets the Pacific, the Maritime Provinces encounter British Columbia in everyday commerce, the busy manufacturing centres of Ontario and Quebec exchange their products for the foodstuffs of the rich prairies.



The passenger service of the Canadian Pacific is famous as amongst the best of the world. Its features are speed, safety and the fullest possible facilities of travel. The main line is served by three transcontinental trains a day in each direction, one of which, the Trans-Canada Limited, is the fastest transcontinental train on this continent (Montreal to Vancouver in 93 hours, Toronto to Vancouver in 89 hours.)



Branch lines radiate in all directions, providing the most direct route to all points. Fourteen and a half million passengers used the Canadian Pacific last year. Most of the Canadian Pacific rolling stock (cars and locomotives) is manufactured in Canada in its own shops, providing employment for thousands of workmen. All its sleeping, parlor, dining and other services are operated by the company itself.



The Canadian Pacific has for many years conducted a widespread campaign for the settlement and development of Canada, and has attracted highly desirable immigrants from Great Britain, the continent of Europe, the United States, etc. It has for sale large areas of choice agricultural farm lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to actual settlers who will occupy and improve the land, it sells on generous terms with payments extending over twenty years.

The Canadian Pacific provides a fast and highly efficient freight service for the material needs of the country, with well equipped terminal facilities at all important points. It has 87,500 freight cars which are continuously in motion carrying Canadian products from one end of the country to the other or to seaports for export. For example, an average of fifty-nine per cent. of Canada's vast grain crop, is every year carried in Canadian Pacific freight cars.



The Dominion Express Company, operating on all lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and other railway and steamer services, forwards merchandise, money, valuables, etc., to all parts of the world, promptly, carefully and at reasonable rates. Money orders, foreign cheques and travellers cheques issued.



Along the line of the Canadian Pacific is found the most beautiful scenery in Canada. For example, the Canadian Pacific Rockies, which have been compared to "fifty-sixty Switzerland's rolled in one," are reached only by this line; and then there are the numerous and highly popular Quebec, Ontario, and Atlantic Coast pleasure resorts. Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific Coast are equally delightful. No holiday should be planned without the Canadian Pacific.



The Canadian Pacific has a chain of hotels that provide the highest standard of hotel comfort and are firmly established in the favor of the travelling public. Hotels open all the year round are to be found at Montreal (The Place Viger), Quebec (The Chateau Frontenac), McAdam Junction, N.B., Winnipeg (The Royal Alexandra), Calgary (The Palliser), Sicamous, B.C., Vancouver (Hotel Vancouver), and Victoria, B.C. (The Empress).



In addition to these, the Canadian Pacific operates six high class tourist hotels, open in summer only, with a total of 900 guests' bedrooms. These are at St. Andrews, N.B. (The Algonquin), four famous Rocky Mountain resorts—Banff (Banff Springs Hotel), Lake Louise (Chateau Lake Louise), Emerald Lake, near Field, B.C., Glacier, B.C., and Cameron Lake Chalet, on Vancouver Island.

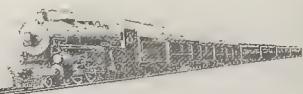


The Canadian Pacific has always devoted great attention to the location and development of industries, and furnishes free and unbiased information regarding business and industrial openings in all parts of Canada. Contiguous to its own system are found the principal deposits of all the economic minerals of this country, and the principal forest reserves, as well as over 2,305,000 h.p. in developed waterpowers. It has for sale town lots in a large number of growing western towns.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraph system reaches from Atlantic to Pacific, with its own lines into every important point in Canada. This is the ideal route for commercial and private business, with quick connections with the United States and cable connections with Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, the West Indies, etc.



The Canadian Pacific has developed in Alberta the largest individual irrigation project on the American continent—a block of three million acres, much of which has been or will eventually be brought under irrigation. To approved settlers in this block a loan to the value of \$2,000 in improvements will be made on 20 year terms.



Canadian Pacific steamers on the Great Lakes, from St. John to Digby, N.S., from Vancouver to Victoria and other Vancouver Island points, from Vancouver to Alaska, and on the inland British Columbia Lakes, supplement rail services.



The fleets of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services provide fast passenger and freight services from Canadian ports to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Bristol, and Antwerp, and to Japan, China, the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Singapore. The steamers of the Canadian-Australian line ply from Vancouver to Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.



The Canadian Pacific is the largest employer of labor in Canada, with an average on its own payroll, apart from its allied companies, of from seventy to seventy-five thousand. The bearing of this fact—remembering the families dependent upon these workers—upon the economic life of Canada is important.



During the war 10,826 Canadian Pacific employees enlisted—enough to form rather more than two brigades. The number of casualties was 3,084. Every Canadian Pacific employee who enlisted can obtain a position equivalent to his old one if he applies within three months of demobilization. Up to December 1st 13,836 discharged soldiers were re-employed by the company, of whom 7,534 were not previously in its service.



Not only does the Canadian Pacific touch the life of Canada at all points; it also provides the highest standard of public service.



Canadian Pacific Hotels from Coast to Coast.

Munitions Manufacture in Canada

BIG. General Sir Alexander Bertram, Chairman of the Shell Committee in Canada, at a meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, gave the following interesting statistics regarding the output of shells in Canada during the war:

"Let me preface the figures which I am about to give you. We have shipped in shells sufficient tonnage to build 19 bridges across the St. Lawrence, each bridge equal to the size of the Quebec Bridge. We talked a few years ago of contributing three battleships; our tonnage in shells shipped to the Empire would build 66 battleships of 18,000 tons each.

In this paper we deal only with munitions. What Canada has done and could do could be written in other chapters of industry. It is my purpose, however, to give a talk on the manufacture of munitions in Canada, and also to place before you a statement of the quantity of shells and the weight of materials in steel, copper, spelter and lead required to complete the orders given by the British Government.

The introduction of refining of copper and spelter is a new industry in Canada. The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, of Trail, B.C., are producing 360 tons of copper, 1,700 tons of lead, and 1,200 tons of zinc per month. This taxed the capacity of all our steel producing and refining plants. There were also new plants organized for the manufacture of all kinds of explosives which will be enumerated.

Old and New Shipyards Working Day and Night.

Concurrently with the carrying out of the production of munitions, the Imperial Munitions Board were given large contracts for the manufacture of ships of all sizes. Few men but those who live by the lake and sea know that huge contracts for ships are being carried to completion daily, and that every old shipyard and many new shipyards are working day and night. The component parts of ships are all made in Canada, with the one important exception, we have to import all the rolled plates for the steel ships. It only requires this one industry to balance up the component parts of shipbuilding. I am pleased to state that this is now under serious consideration.

The manufacture of aeroplanes was introduced some months ago and today is an excellently developed organization, producing upwards of 100 aeroplanes per month. Plans are being put into operation to double this output immediately.

Production of Factories.

In addition to this the Board have established plants for



BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER BERTRAM

the manufacture of nitrocellulose powder, t.n.t., and cordite. The production of these factories are:

| Shell: | Quantity | Tons |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 18 pr. shrapnel..... | 27,931,714 | 189,556 |
| 18 pr. high explosive..... | 5,300,908 | 71,559 |
| 4.5 in. high explosive..... | 8,738,470 | 235,893 |
| 60 pr. high explosive..... | 1,097,317 | 48,281 |
| 6 in. high explosive..... | 2,959,626 | 233,310 |
| 8 in. high explosive..... | 747,190 | 113,106 |
| 9.2 in. high explosive..... | 744,179 | 168,155 |
| | 47,519,404 | 1,029,860 |

Copper

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Cartridge Cases: and Brass | |
| 18 pr. cartridge cases.... | 30,188,904 |
| 4.5 in. cartridge cases.... | 9,466,523 |

39,655,427

or tons 20,768

Shell Forgings Exported:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 18 pr. shrapnel forgings... | 447,112 |
| 4.5 in. h.e. forgings..... | 3,574,214 |
| 6 in. h.e. forgings..... | 899,711 |

4,921,037

or tons 138,498

Propellants and Explosives

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| British Chemical Co. Produce: | |
| T.N.T. about 40,000 lbs. per day. | |
| Nitrocellulose | |
| Powder, about 80,000 lbs. per day. | |

Purchases Total \$700,000,000.

The total value of all munitions and supplies purchased since the inception of the shell making industry from September, 1914, to September, 1917, is approximately \$700,000,000. The work carried on embraces no less than 400 factories and plants in the Dominion, three-fifths being directly associated with the production of components, basic supplies, and shipbuildings.

The object, from the inception of the manufacture of these shells was to produce the finished article from the raw materials found in Canada's own mills and mines. This has been done. The shells have been made in Canada from fuse to cartridge case.

The Imperial Munitions Board has accomplished a great work in the present and has presaged a great future for the industries of Canada. When the history of their accomplishments may be written, when stories of how they have had to surmount adverse conditions may be told without reservation, then only will you know as I know what a magnificent and stupendous work has been carried out for the benefit of and for the future of the Dominion of Canada."

THE TRUST COMPANY.

Renting and maintaining office buildings and residences, performing the duties of Executors under Wills, Administrators under Marriage Contracts, Tutors to Minor Children, Trustees for Bondholders, Transfer Agents of Stocks and Bonds, Insurance Brokers and Adjustors, placing risks at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety, acting as Curators, Assignees and Liquidators, and other undertakings authorized by the Act of Incorporation.

Attention is drawn to the Prudential Trust Company Limited in the above connection on another page of this publication.

It is a pleasure to draw attention to an important and increasing service rendered the public by Trust Companies. Statutory provisions fully protect the interests, whether personal or business, entrusted.

The situations which arise in the conduct of affairs, speaking generally, are complex and troublesome. It is therefore a relief, innumerable instances, when these responsibilities can be transferred to a well established Trust Company, whose offices are open every day of the year.

Some of the duties assumed may be mentioned as follows:

The Investment of Money, the Buying and Selling of Properties, and

Product Coke

Sulphate
of Ammonia

Forgings

Car Axles
Shape and Drop
Forgings
Carriage
and
Automobile
Hardware.

Pole Line Hardware

(Black and Galvanized)
Pole Steps
Cross Arm
Braces
Guy Clamps
Guy Rods

Screws

Steel, Brass
and Bronze
Wood and
Machine Screws

Nails, Spikes & Rivets

Wire Cut
Boat and Horse
Shoe Nails
Railway
Pressed and
Drift Spikes
Tacks
Shoe Nails
Steel and
Copper Rivets
Burr

Bars Sheets

Blooms

Billets



"Hamilton" Pig Iron

Basic Malleable Foundry

Steel & Iron Bars

Open Hearth
Steel Sheets

Railroad Track Material

Angle Bars
Track Bolts
Tie Plates
Tie Rods
Spikes

Wrought Pipe

Black Pipe
Galvanized Pipe
Nipples,
Couplings

Lead Products

Lead Pipe
White Lead
Shot
Putty

Wire

Steel & Brass
Copper & Bronze
Heavy and Fine
Bright Annealed
Coppered
Galvanized and
Tinned Stranded
Steel and Copper Cable
Clothes Line
Staples
Barb Wire
Woven Wire
Fencing
Fence Gates

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

HAMILTON

MONTREAL



Horse Shoes

Channels

Plow Beams

Shawinigan Hydro-Electric Power

Electricity during the war played a very important part and was one of the leading factors that contributed to the victory of the Allies.

Electricity will play an equally important part in the new development and natural expansion of the country.

The Province of Quebec has many natural resources and is particularly fortunate in having large water power developments.

The hydro-electric developments of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company on the St. Maurice River are the largest of its kind in Canada, and its transmission lines practically cover the entire district between Shawinigan Falls, Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke, serving a territory of about 20,000 sq. miles with a population of 1,500,000 and distributing in about 115 different municipalities.

Electricity is power, heat and light, all in one, and can be easily adapted to the various requirements of industry.

SHAWINIGAN POWER in the City of Quebec and its immediate vicinity, is distributed by **THE PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF QUEBEC**.

SHAWINIGAN POWER in reasonable amounts and at lowest prices is immediately available for all industrial requirements.

Lowest rates consistent with first class service are also available for lighting and cooking purposes.

The Public Service Corporation of Quebec maintains at 146 St. John Street, Quebec, Que., a first class showroom where the latest electrical appliances of all kinds are constantly kept on hand.

Consult our engineers for your electrical requirements.

Public Service Corporation of Quebec

53 Crown St., Quebec, Que.

The Shawinigan Water Power Company

Head Office :

Power Building

MONTREAL.

Cable address: HIDES QUEBEC

Telephone 2044

J. A. SCOTT

Dealer in Hides & Leather

566 to 576 St. Valier street

Montreal Address : . . . 218 Notre Dame St. West

J. A. SCOTT, President

Telephone 2044

W. A. LANE, Vice-President

Cable Address "HIDES, QUEBEC"

Citadel Leather Co.

Limited

CITADEL KID

218 Notre Dame St. West

MONTREAL

566 St. Valier Street

QUEBEC

W. & J. SHARPLES

REG'D

Established 1819

Wholesale Lumber and Timber Exporters

UNION BANK BUILDING

QUEBEC

We select from the best forest products of Canada,
and specialize in the exportation
of the following woods :

Oak

Waney Pine

Birch, Elm

White Pine and Red

Pine Deals

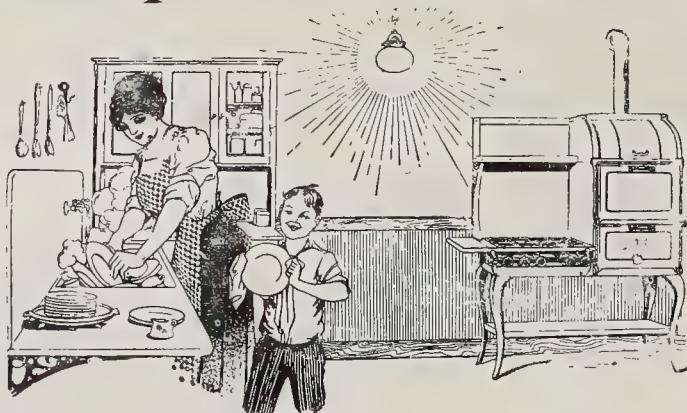
Spruce Deals

Cook, Illuminate and Heat WITH GAS OR ELECTRICITY

We supply both and have unequalled facilities for supplying Power

Six Independent Power Plants

The benefits of
taking our
Dual Service
— Gas —
and
Electricity



Are Only One
Meter Reader
Bill
Payment and
Unexcelled
Service

Visit our Show Rooms, Quebec Railway Building, corner of St. Joseph and Crown Streets, or have our agent call on you.

NIGHT TELEPHONE 2063 ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT | Telephone 4750 | NIGHT TELEPHONE 2312 GAS DEPARTMENT

Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd.



Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company's St. Paul Street Station, Quebec.

A Trip to Montmorency Falls
and to the celebrated
Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre

AN EXCURSION
NO TOURIST VISITING QUEBEC
SHOULD MISS



The Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupré and the Railway Station.



15,000 Horse Power Available

for industrial purposes in
the city and vicinity of

QUEBEC, P.Q.

We own and offer suitable sites for industrial plants, with railway and water facilities, continuous power, lots of room for housing, good labor market

Write for particulars

The Quebec Railway, Light,
Heat & Power Co., Limited,
Quebec, P.Q.



The Port of Quebec

The Harbour of Quebec offers unequalled facilities to the Shipping Trade. It is supplied with City Water and Electric Light and Power Installations.

It is spacious, deep and well protected.

It has :

MODERN LANDING SHEDS containing 523,000 square feet of floor area ; DEEP WATER BERTHS for 22 vessels drawing up to 40 feet at low tide ;

50 ton FLOATING CRANE ;

GANTRY DOCK CRANES AND LOCOMOTIVE CRANES available at all times for handling cargoes ;

ONE GRAIN ELEVATOR with a capacity of 250,000 bushels ;

ONE FIREPROOF CONCRETE GRAIN ELEVATOR, with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, with Grain Galleries and Conveyors; loading capacity, 60,000 bushels per hour. It has also a Grain Dryer, a Richardson Separator and a Bagging Shed. Also special facilities for bunkering vessels, and Railway connection with all railways.

As regards railway facilities, the Port of Quebec occupies an unique position from the fact that three great transcontinental roads, viz :

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY AND

THE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

have access to its wharves.

The Port of Quebec possesses : Two Graving Docks :

One 600 feet long by 62 feet wide at entrance ;

One [new] 1,150 feet long by 120 feet wide at entrance capable of taking the largest vessels, with repair shops in connection, capable of executing all required reparations.

The Port of Quebec is the only Port on the St. Lawrence which can accomodate during 8 months, vessels of a large draught, and it can compete with any of the great American Ports.

*Further information and plans of the Docks and Wharfs upon request to
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSION, QUEBEC, CANADA*

The Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED . . . \$25,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP . . . \$16,000,000

1869-1919

RESERVE FUNDS \$17,000,000
 TOTAL RESOURCES \$470,000,000

600 BRANCHES

of which 530 form a complete chain from the
 Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

65 Branches in the West Indies, Central and South
 America, also Branches and Agencies in

London, New York, Paris
 and Barcelona.

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President.

E. L. Pease, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.

C. E. Neill, General Manager.

F. J. Sherman, Asst. General Manager.

M. W. Wilson, Supt. of Branches.



HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Statement to the Dominion Government (Condensed)

JULY 31st, 1919.

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Capital Paid up | \$ 16,144,550.00 |
| Reserve Fund | 16,397,275.00 |
| Undivided Profits | 53,000,000.00 |
| Notes in Circulation | 34,412,062.74 |
| Deposits | 383,318,713.02 |
| Due to other Banks | 8,367,900.08 |
| Bills Payable (Accepted by London Branch) | 504,442.27 |
| Acceptances under Letters of Credit | 11,607,490.78 |
| | \$471,288,493.08 |

ASSETS:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Cash on Hand and in Banks | \$ 80,960,107.57 |
| Deposits in the Canadian Gold Reserves | 20,500,000.00 |
| Government and Municipal Securities | 63,094,503.71 |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debent. & Stocks | 16,904,957.44 |
| Call Loans in Canada | 14,574,059.37 |
| Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada | 32,277,161.49 |
| | \$228,310,789.58 |
| Loans and Discounts | 222,124,811.61 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra | 11,607,490.78 |
| Bank Premises | 7,026,080.00 |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premises | 1,390,534.61 |
| Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank | 78,786.50 |
| Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation | 750,000.00 |
| | \$471,288,493.08 |

Dominion Coal Company, Limited

Collieries Glace Bay, C.B.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated
**“Dominion” and “Springhill” Screened,
 Run of Mine and Slack Coals**

For

Steam, Gas and Household Use.

Shipping Piers: equipped with modern machinery ensuring quickest despatch at Sydney and Louisburg, C. B., also Parrsboro, N.S.

Bunkers: excellent facilities for bunkering steamers at Sydney and Louisburg, C.B.

General Sales Office :

112 St. James Street

Montreal, P.Q.



Vous serez surprises, Mesdames

de voir avec quelle facilité vous obtiendrez des pâtisseries fines, de beaux gâteaux, un pain riche, si vous employez la

Farine Régal

Une farine blanche, douce, fine homogène et riche en gluten et en phosphates, faite avec les plus beaux blés Canadiens, dans les moulins les plus modernes au monde.

C'est avec la FARINE REGAL que se fait ce pain délicieux et nutritif, ayant une croûte ferme et cassante, d'un jaune doré, à une mie blanche, élastique, criblée d'yeux, d'une odeur et d'une saveur appétissantes.

C'est aussi avec la FARINE REGAL que se font ces beaux gâteaux, ces pâtisseries fines, légères, riches et appétissantes, si savoureuses, si saines.

La FARINE REGAL est vendue en sacs de 7, 14, 24½ et 98 lbs., et en barils de 98 et 196 lbs.

St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL.

THE *best* Gloves made of Kid, Suede, Cape and all other fine leathers bear the *brand*

“PERRIN”

The *best* Gloves made of Silk and Chamoisette bear the *brand*

“KAYSER”

These famous makes are known and sold the world over.

P. K. COMPANY, LIMITED

(Distributors for Canada)

MONTREAL

QUE

The Province

The Government and Financial Position of the Province of Quebec.

Lieut.-Governor The Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick,
P.C., G.C.M.G., Etc.

MEMBERS OF CABINET

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Premier | Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries |
| Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin | Hon. Joseph Edouard Perreault |
| Attorney General | Minister of Public Works and Labor |
| Hon. Louis Alex. Taschereau | Hon. Antonin Galipeault |
| Minister of Lands and Forests | Minister of Roads |
| Hon. Honoré Mercier | Hon. Joseph Adolphe Tessier |
| Provincial Treasurer | Minister of Municipal Affairs |
| Hon. Walter G. Mitchell | Hon. W. G. Mitchell |
| Provincial Secretary and Registrar | Ministers without Portfolio |
| Hon. Athanase David | Hon. J. C. Kaine, |
| Minister of Agriculture | Hon. N. Perodeau, |
| Hon. Joseph Edouard Caron | Hon. N. Seguin. |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Assessed value of taxable real estate, December 31, 1917, (last date at which summarized figures are available) | \$ 1,371,840,772 |
| Total fund dept, 30th June, 1918 | \$ 39,827,769 |
| Less—Sinking Fund | \$ 1,812,115 |
| Other Assets (net) | 5,873,137 |
| | 7,685,252 |
| | \$ 32,142,517 |
| The net debt is less than 2.31% of the assessed (Real Estate valuation). | |
| Population census of 1911 | 2,003,232 |
| Population, 1917, as estimated from official reports of local authorities | 2,380,042 |
| Area of Province 450,337,761 acres, or 703,653 square miles. | |
| Annual value fields crops | \$ 153,149,000 |
| “ “ dairy products | 28,318,658 |
| “ “ lumber, Pulp, etc. | 35,585,196 |
| “ “ minerals | 16,261,480 |
| “ “ manufactures | 387,900,585 |
| | \$ 617,255,114 |

The Province of Quebec includes the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, the former the principal commercial city of Canada. The foreign commerce of the Province in 1917 amounted to \$821,136,374.

The Province of Quebec contains about 130,000,000 acres of timber lands, more than any other Province in the Dominion.

Its population, based on the last census figures, is 27.8% of the total population of Canada.

The Province has the power to levy a direct general tax to meet principal and interests on its debts, but has never found it necessary to do so.

The net debt per capita has decreased from \$15.63 in 1901, to \$13.50 at the present time.

THRIFT is one of the foremost virtues of the people of Quebec, and thrift signifies industry and character--two national assets having a value that cannot be measured in coin, but may explain the distinguished place this Province holds in the annals of Canada's prosperity and sound development.

The St. Lawrence and Montreal

In Quebec the restlessness of the Anglo Saxon is absent. The home-love and the family-love of the French-Canadian conservatism, staunchness, integrity are revealed in the people's work and life. Quebec is the principal owner of the great St. Lawrence River—Nature's magnificent watercourse for Canada's grain and beef and timber, and all else, on their way to Great Britain, Europe and other lands. Montreal is destined always to be Canada's great commercial centre; the location of the head offices of a number of the largest of Canada's financial institutions; the headquarters of rail and water shipping interests; banking, insurance, mercantile and varied other institutions.

The St. Lawrence permits ocean traffic to come upstream to the foot of the Lachine Rapids. To the head of Lake Superior the St. Lawrence canals overcome a fall of 551 feet. The tonnage over the St. Lawrence canals increased between 1901 and 1914 from 1,208,206 tons to 4,391,493 tons. In 1916-17 it was 3,391,144 tons. Montreal's port tonnage has almost doubled in ten years.

Quebec's Vast Resources

Quebec's native wealth is immense—almost beyond one's power of conception or calculation. Quebec has agricultural wealth; riches in minerals and forest products; ability to produce cattle and horses, sheep, swine and poultry; immensity of waterpower for industrial requirements; and the ability of her children to perform with celerity and skill the work of factories.

B E C | of Prosperity

Quebec a Big Province

According to the Federal census of 1911, the Province of Quebec had an area of 218,723,687 acres (341,756 squares miles), of which 15,576,809 were occupied. Out of this number there were 8,147,653 acres of improved and 7,429,176 of unimproved land, or 52.50 per cent of improved land.

The Municipal Statistics for 1918, give an area of 23,773,592 acres of occupied land whereof 9,318,438 were cultivated and fallow land. The area of occupied land has therefore increased by 8,196,783 acres in six years!

| | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fieldcrops | 104,682,000 | 102,937,000 | 153,194,900 |
| Live Stock | 124,334,307 | 119,230,000 | 200,984,000 |
| Dairy Products | 18,471,501 | 22,875,337 | 28,313,658 |
| Mineral Products ... | 11,465,873 | 13,287,024 | 16,266,480 |
| Forest Products | 29,452,811 | 27,500,492 | 35,585,196 |
| Products of Fisheries | 1,924,430 | 2,076,851 | 2,991,624 |

Quebec as a Dairy Province

Dairying in Quebec is highly developed. Much land is devoted to pasturage, and the growing of fodder crops. The last available figures give a total of 1,984 cheese and butter factories, with an output for the year of

| Lbs. | Value. |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Butter, 1917 | 34,394,162 |
| Cheese, 1917 | \$13,689,310 |
| | 67,835,017 |
| | 14,172,273 |

Forest Products of Quebec

Quebec surpasses every other province of the Dominion in the matter of her forest areas. These total 130,000,000 acres, or about 30% of the Province's total acreage, and by comparison with the value of the "cut" of other provinces, Quebec's figures are about one-third of the whole. The value of Quebec's forests is reckoned to be:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| White and red pine | \$200,000,000 |
| Spruce and balsam | 250,000,000 |
| Pulpwood | 100,000,000 |
| Hardwood | 25,000,000 |
| Total | \$575,000,000 |

As a producer of pulpwood, and of manufactured pulp, Quebec stands in the forefront of Canadian provinces. In 1917, 23 out of 49 Canadian companies engaged in the manufacture of pulp were located in Quebec, and the consumption of pulpwood amounted to 1,106,891 cords, or about 43% of Canada's total consumption.

Quebec's Asbestos Deposits

For one highly useful mineral Quebec is the main source of the world's supply - asbestos. During 1918 the value of the output of her asbestos mines was \$9,019,899.

Quebec's Mineral Wealth

In 1917 the value of minerals extracted from the earth was \$16,266,480. The yearly figures for a number of years show how mining is developing. They are:

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1905 | \$ 3,750,300 |
| 1910 | 7,323,281 |
| 1913 | 13,119,811 |
| 1914 | 11,722,783 |
| 1915 | 12,159,436 |
| 1916 | 13,287,024 |
| 1917 | 16,266,480 |
| 1918 | 18,707,702 |

Quebec's Water-Powers

Nature has proved most generous in the way of hydraulic resources in the Province of Quebec. The Government of Canada estimated, after investigation, that the available water-power of the Country would reach almost 19,000,000 H.P. at the low stage of the rivers, not included the northern part of the country, of which 6,850,000 H.P., are in the Province of Quebec.

Quebec's Manufactures

According to the last census report there were 6,584 manufacturing plants in Quebec. The capital invested was \$326,946,000. The number of employees was 158,207 and their wages amounted to over \$69,000,000. Raw material used cost \$184,274,000, value of the output \$351,000,000. Representing between \$10,000,000 and \$26,000,000 output were eleven industries, as follows:—log products, boots and shoes, cottons, butter and cheese, railway cars, men's clothes, tobacco products, railway cars building, grist mills, paper and lumber products.

Quebec's Commerce

Quebec has developed considerable trade outside of the Province and this explains a heavy import and export trade. The imports in 1870 were \$32,833,000 and exports \$37,807,000. In 1900 they were \$79,508,000 and \$76,791,000 respectively; in 1914 they were \$185,320,000 and \$177,556,000, and in 1917 they were \$270,024,440 and \$551,111,934 respectively. During the year 1916-17 Montreal's proportion of the Province's total trade with the outside was 82.2 per cent. of the imports and 69.7 per cent. of the exports.

Quebec's Railways and Highways

Of the 4,442 miles of railroads in the Province on the 30th of June, 1917, there were but 575 miles in existence on the 1st of July, 1867, the date of Confederation. On the 1917 basis, 4,442 miles, there were 1.86 miles per 1,000 of population and 13.1 miles to every 1,000 square miles of territory excluding New Quebec or Ungava.

In 1917, there were 1,107 rural municipalities in the Province. They had a length of 34,623 miles of verobalized public roads. Since 1911 the Government has striven to get the municipalities to make gravel and macadamized roads by lending the necessary money for that purpose.

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PRICE



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Quebec



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|---------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Daily Mill Capacity | - | - | - | 19,000 Barrels |
| Warehouse Capacity | - | - | - | 377,000 Barrels |
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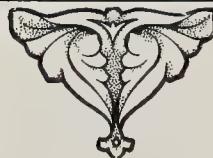
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A 2 Prints, Printed Muslins, White Goods.
A 3 Linings, Sateens, Foulards, etc., etc.
H I Dress Goods—including PRIESTLEY'S BLACK GOODS, Printed Delaines, Lustres, Mohairs, etc.
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RIVIERE DU LOUP: L'Orphir Hotel.

GRANBY: Granby Hotel.
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ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|-------|-----------------------------|
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| UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$ | 1,661,614 | - | - | TOTAL ASSETS, \$489,271,197 |

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| | |
|---|-------------------------|
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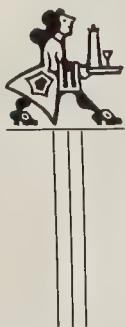
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and three new steel passenger and freight steamers to be ready for season 1920, from 1,000 to 2,800 tons capacity.

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We operate a number of virgin salmon rivers along the North Shore, the finest salmon fishing rivers in the world, along this Shore we will operate three small steamers.

A beautiful two weeks' vacation on the water by taking the South Shore trip from Montreal as far as Gaspe Peninsula and Paspebiac.

FISH PRODUCERS

We own and operate ice houses along the North Shore and in the near future will have a chain of freezing plants enabling us to supply Salmon, Halibut and fish of all kinds, fresh pickled and dried at the lowest market prices; retailing in up-to-date stores, operated under direct management of the Company.

This fish will be caught by trawlers operated by our Company which will also do an extensive trading business.

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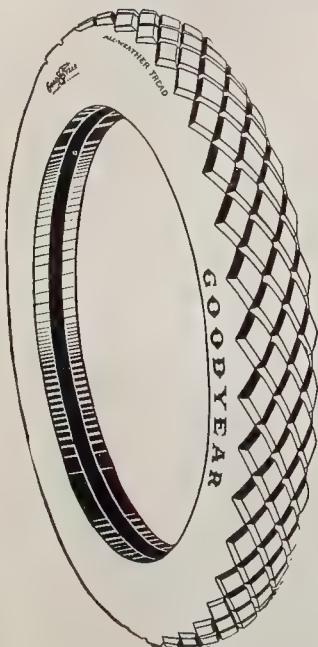
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BRICK OR WOOD? HIGH MILEAGE OR LOW PRICE?

LARGE factories and office buildings are built of brick or concrete—not wood. Although wood is cheaper.

Because fifteen years from now the brick or concrete building will be good---but a wooden one would need rebuilding.

Apply that to tires.

To-day you are offered a Goodyear Tire and a lower-priced tire.

What will they be like six months from now? Will you need a new tire?

Enough motorists have made this test to make Goodyear Tires the largest selling brand in the world.

Enough motorists in your district have talked about it to make a very interesting story for the Goodyear Service Station Dealer to tell you.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

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For nearly forty years it has been our aim to supply investments which will combine Security, Marketability and as high an interest return as is compatible with Safety. The list below mentions some of the Bonds we now own; an enquiry will bring particulars of these and other sound investments.

| SECURITY | % | DUe | PAYABLE | Price to Yield |
|--|-------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| GOVERNMENT | | | | |
| Dominion of Canada War Loan | 5 | Dec. 1925 | Canada | About 5% |
| " " " " " | 5 | Dec. 1931 | " | 5% |
| " " " " " | 5 | Mch. 1937 | Can. & N.Y. | 1.90% |
| Dominion of Canada Victory Loan | 5½ | Dec. 1922 | Canada | 5.20% |
| " " " " " | 5½ | Nov. 1923 | " | 5.20% |
| " " " " " | 5½ | Dec. 1927 | " | 5% |
| " " " " " | 5½ | Nov. 1933 | " | 5% |
| " " " " " | 5½ | Dec. 1937 | " | 5% |
| Province of Nova Scotia | 5 | July 1926 | Can. & N.Y. | 5.05% |
| Government of Newfoundland | 6½ | July 1928 | Can. & N.Y. | 5.35% |
| Province of Saskatchewan | 5 | Sept. 1932 | Can. & N.Y. | 5.30% |
| Province of Alberta (Guarantee) | 4½ | Oct. 1944 | Can. & N.Y. | 5.40% |
| Province of Manitoba | 6 | Aug. 1928 | Can. & N.Y. | 5½% |
| MUNICIPAL | | | | |
| City of Verdun, P.Q. | 5½ | May 1927 | Can. & N.Y. | 5½% |
| Town of St. Lambert, P.Q. | 5½ | May 1928 | Can. & N.Y. | 5½% |
| " " " " " | 5½ | May 1954 | Can. & N.Y. | 5½% |
| City of Edmonton, Alta. | 5 | Apl. 1933 | Can. & Lon. | 6½% |
| City of Montreal, P.Q. | 4½ | May 1951 | " | 5½% |
| INDUSTRIALS | | | | |
| Montreal Tramways & Power Co., Limited | 6½ | Mch. 1924 | Mtl. & N.Y. | 6½% |
| Secured Bonds | 6½ | May 1936 | Mtl. & Lon. | 6.30% |
| Belding Paul Corticelli, Ltd.—1st Mortgage Bonds | 5 | April 1927 | Can. & N.Y. | 6.40% |
| Fraser Companies Limited—1st Mortgage Bonds | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mortgage Debenture Stock | 6 | ..... | Can. & N.Y. | 6½% |
| Ames Holden-McCready Ltd., Montreal . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st Mortgage Bonds | 6 | April 1941 | London | 6.60% |
| Chicoutimi Pulp Co.—1st Mortgage Bonds | 6 | July 1943 | Mtl. & Lon. | 6½% |
| Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., Ltd. . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1st Mortgage Bonds | 6 | April 1931 | Can. & N.Y. | 7½% |
| PREFERRED STOCKS | | | | |
| Holt, Renfrew Ltd.—7% with 25% Common Stock | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7.05% |
| Canadian Woollens, Limited—7½% Preferred Stock with 25% Ordinary Stock | 7 | 1941 | | 7% |

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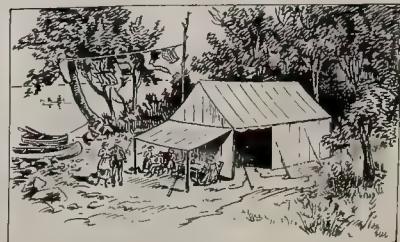
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Wm. Alexander (killed)
A. Alvise
Wm. Armstrong
Edw. Andrews
Alex. Adams (killed)
H. Atronson

G. H. Bartlett
R. Berton
W. O. Boyd
H. A. Bergeron
H. C. Brown
T. Black
J. Brazeau
S. Brown
T. P. Bonner (Died)
T. Brunett
W. Brunett
S. H. Butt
Rob. Buteck
L. C. Bell
Alfred Bent
J. E. Clare Brown
J. L. Durnga
Arthur Evans
Vors. Baur
Fred Bond
Wm. Benjammin (Killed)
Geo. Bernier
Ivs. Baptis
Harold Bell
Harry C. Brown
G. Blaize
W. B. Bonshor
A. Brownson
G. Burnett (Died, prisoner in Germany)
Geo. Ballard (Wounded)

J. W. Copper
E. Chapman
L. Chassay
W. Clancy
T. W. Cluff
P. C. Conner
Geo. Cornell
H. Curtis, Jr.
R. D. Clark
O. Chaut
Antoine Chabot
Harry Cottrell
Frank Coillard
Jos. Coignard
J. L. Coignard
Jean Coignard
G. Chremin
G. Chremin
A. Chremin
C. Costa
G. Costa

A. Costa
G. Cott
J. Concannon
I. Clark (No Record)
E. J. Clark
A. Davis
Max. Darlington
Otto Deininger
John Denys
Newman Dale (Killed)
Jacques Derriere
Ingram Dubson (Killed)
David Dufring (Killed)
Jack Duvelove
P. Dulac
M. J. Duggan (Wounded)
R. Dibnah (Wounded)
L. Eranso
R. Eccles
W. Fennell
Ying Francois
John Flock
F. Follett (Killed)
G. A. Giant (Wounded)
R. G. Gebbie
J. D. Girard
Jacob Green
Thos. Girling
Fred. Gordon
B. Ghabardo
A. Ghabardo
D. Gheno
V. Gheno
G. Gheno
G. Gibbott (Wounded)
D. H. Green (Wounded)
G. Harrington
H. H. Harrington
W. H. Hart
R. J. Hall
C. E. Horne (Killed)
H. A. House
Lurant Harvey
Louis Harvey
Albert Hilm
Bertrand Hinck
Louis Henaff
Wm. Hardy (killed)
Jack Hughes
Roy Huntington
Harry E. Hutherford (Wounded)
J. Harmash (No Record)
B. Hamilton (Wounded)
Ed. Hilton
A. Hill (Wounded)
R. M. Hay (Wounded)
A. E. Hiller (Wounded)

Alex. Jose
Joseph Juspey
Evan Jones
Fred Jeffrey
Thos. Jackson
H. P. Johnson
D. P. Jones
E. Pe. Keenan
Chas. King
Harold King
Jen. Kon
Oak Keller
Yves Kerbra
Jos. Kirby
D. Kelly
E. F. Keboe
D. Kelly (Wounded)
Archil Lyons
John Lyons
S. Leeming
Elton Levere
Percy Levere
Thos. Lee
John Lester
Lou. Lester
H. J. Lee
V. Lynden
Jean Lynden
Lou. Leostic
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G. Lazzerotto
G. Lazzerotto
T. Lazzerotto
G. Lazzerotto
V. Lazzerotto
L. Lazzerotto
P. Lazzerotto
G. Lazzerotto
P. Lazzerotto
W. Lowst
Harry Lake
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A. McLean
J. McLean
Ed. I. Mowers
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Thos. Marsden
Yves Mocae
G. Morris Williams
Chas. Marcy
Yves Mervel
Chas. Money
Jean Quinac

Jas. A. McIntommy
G. Matana
A. Matana
Charles McGregor
J. Melchior
S. McKnight (No Record)
W. A. Monroe
C. McDonald
T. A. McEvane (Wounded)
T. A. McTwen (Wounded)
F. L. Neas
Patrick J. Nolan
Harold Nichols
Chas. Nunn (Killed)
N. S. Osborne
Jack O'Neil
Michael O'Neil
Peter Oluu
A. Ostland
Geo. Penney
O. Page
Max Pringle
Jess Pringle
David Partridge
John Peart
Robert Peterson (Gassed)
Geo. R. Phillips
Eyves Pullen
Francisco Pullen
A. Pontorollo
Chas. Pitskeathley
Jas. Preston
P. Pontorollo
E. Pontorollo
A. Pontorollo (Killed)
G. Pontorollo
T. Pontorollo
G. Pontorollo
M. Pontorollo
G. Pontorollo
E. Pontorollo
L. Pontorollo
G. Perilli
V. Peerlli
G. Ponato
Jean Quinac

Nelson Rogers
H. Reddick (Wounded)
T. Ratcliff (No Record)
A. Robinson
W. T. Slessor
W. Smith
St. James
E. St. Louis (Wounded)
Alfred Sandwell
Robert Stewart
Wm. Summers
John Smith
Wm. Sweet
H. S. Sharp
Arthur Slov
Geo. Smythe, Jr.
John Snell
Frank Seavil
W. L. Ster
Thos. Smith (Killed)
Louis Smith (Killed)
Edmond Shattock
Jos. Scrimmon
Robt. Scrimmon
Jos. Salvador
Frank Salvador
John Sherricks
A. Sasso
I. F. Smith (Wounded)
P. Stevens (Died of Wounds)
L. Swart (Died Prisoner in Germany)

Wm. Tait
Geo. Tulk
Henri Tromeur
Harry Thompson (Killed)
John Thomas
M. Tait (Killed)
Frank Ulac
C. A. R. Vollich
P. Vescovi
B. Watts (Died)
Archie Winters
Frederick Wilkinson
George Watts (Killed)
Edward Wells
J. G. Wegerich
J. A. Whitburn
Frank Wooster (Killed)
Harold Wade
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1,500 people and its product is sold all over the world, principally in the following countries: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, France, England, South Africa, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Trinidad, Dominican Republic, Danish Indies, British Indies, Paraguay and Mexico; and it has a capacity of 9,600 pairs a day.

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The Cotton Ind

Wonderful Growth since the
Mr. Hudon, at Hochelaga,

Incorporation Br

Thousands of People Employed in
the Great Mills of the
Province

The cotton industry in the Province of Quebec, may be said to be the cotton industry of Canada. So largely does our Province dominate textile manufacturing, which now provides profitable employment for so many of our people, that Quebec has become "the New England of Canada."

For instance, one company which is generally recognized as being the largest and most progressive in the country, now employs over ten thousand people in their various mills. Think of the money paid out every week to this army of employees.

This shows the wonderful progress made by the textile industry as a whole, in the years since Mr. V. Hudon built his humble cotton mill at Hochelaga back in 1876.

The early days of the cotton industry were fraught with difficulties. There was no adequate tariff protection, and the small mills were compelled to struggle valiantly against competition from abroad.

Still, steady progress was made. Canadian-woven cottons slowly acquired a reputation for honest, reliable quality. (And this reputation for quality grew, and is growing stronger, every day).

One of the first cotton mills in the Dominion was known as the V. Hudon Cotton Mills Company. The mill, built at Hochelaga, was equipped with about 500 looms and employed from 300 to 400 hands. The cotton manufactured in those days was Grey cloth, sold to the general trade and purchased by the housewives to be made up at home into shirts, aprons and underwear. (The dainty Cambrics and Longcloths, the beautiful Prints and Shirtings, shown in every store now, were not made in those days in Canada).

Mr. V. Hudon afterwards gave up his interest in the original mill and built his second cotton mill—the St. Anne's Spinning Company, also at Hochelaga—which latter was acquired by The V. Hudon Cotton Mills, and the two were merged, in 1882, into The Hochelaga Cotton Company.

In 1889, this company also acquired the Magog Textile and Print Company, of Magog, P.Q., which had been established and operated by Mr. William Hobbs, one of the pioneers of the textile industry of Canada.

In 1892, the Hochelaga Cotton Company bought the Windsor Cotton Company, of Windsor, N.B., the Moncton Cotton Company, of Moncton, N.B.; the Halifax Cotton Company, of Halifax, N.S.; the Coaticook Cotton Company, of Coaticook, P.Q., and the Kingston Cotton Company, of Kingston, Ont. These plants were merged into the Dominion Cotton Company, which operated from 1892 to 1904.

But it was not until 1905, that the whole cotton industry was put on an advanced basis in keeping with its growth importance. This was due to the formation of what is now Canada's premier textile corporation, the great Dominion Textile Company, Limited.

It was composed of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited; the Merchants Cotton Company, Limited; the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company, with mills in active operation at Montmorency Falls, Magog and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, as well as four other mills in various parts of Canada.

This amalgamation was the logical outcome of competition. Before it was formed, many different mills were manufacturing many similar lines of goods. When these mills came under one central control, the work was systematized and duplication abolished.

ustry in Quebec

first Textile Mill was built by
nearly Half-a-Century ago

brought Prosperity

Over \$13,000,000 Worth of Cotton Goods by one Canadian Company last year

Each mill was assigned the kind of weaving or printing which it could do best, and the management and operators specialized on this particular fabric or fabrics. This plan immediately reduced the cost of manufacturing, by enabling the looms to run steadily week after week on the same lines of goods.

As those in the manufacturing end of the cotton industry know, changing the looms and other machinery, is a very expensive part of textile making. Constantly changing looms, in order to make small quantities of several particular cloths or patterns, with its resultant expense and loss of time, was eliminated in the mills operated by the big companies.

Parenthetically, it may be remarked here that efficiency, increased output, economy and wise management, are the logical results of the company's incorporation of several individual businesses or mills into one company, under one management. As an excellent example of the wisdom of incorporation, take the company mentioned above.

Their mills throughout the Province of Quebec, hum with activity.

Their operators are well paid, employed practically every working day in the year, are a happy, well contented body of men and women because this Company has been most considerate of their employees, looking out for their health and personal welfare, and seeking to make life well worth living in the attractive towns where the cotton mills are located.

Over \$2,500,000.00 has been expended by The Dominion Textile Company, Limited, so that today the great cotton mills at Moutmorency Falls, Magog, Cote St. Paul, St. Henri, and Hochelaga are models of equipment, efficiency, safety and sanitation, and compare favorably with the mills abroad.

With its 455,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 looms and 20 sets woollen plant capable of producing woollen yarns, with its Print Works, Bleacheries and Dye Works it ranks approximately the fourth largest organization of its kind in the world.

How many people realize the versatility of cotton, and the great variety of fabrics that wonderful machinery and skilled hands make from it. In the twelve mills operated by the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, is practically everything in cotton, including Prints, Crepes, Galateas, Shirtings, Ducks, Curtain Serims, Drills, Cotton Blankets, Quilts, Bed Spreads, Bureau Covers, Sheets and Sheetings, Pillow Cotton, Longcloths, Cambries, Art Tickings, White and Grey Cottons, Towels, and Towellings, Bags, Yarns, Twines, and Rugs.

The outstanding figure in the textile industry of Canada, is Sir Charles B. Gordon. When the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, was formed in 1905, Sir Charles, because of his wide experience, was the logical man for the position of Managing Director.

The problems to be solved—problems of finance, progress and development—were handled with such consummate skill, that when a change in the personnel of the directorate occurred, Sir Charles stepped from the Vice-President to the Presidency of the greatest corporation of its kind in the Dominion.

Mr. F. G. Daniels, who followed Mr. A. B. Mole as General Manager, took up the post vacated by Sir Charles B. Gordon.

Under the guidance of these gentlemen, the Company has increased its capacity by over 50 p. c. without increasing its capital.

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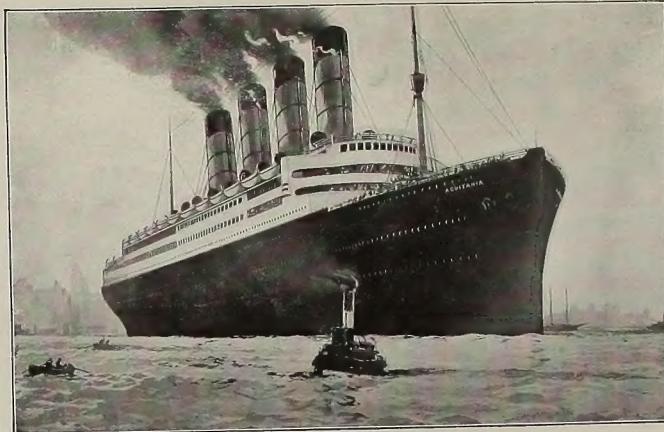
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Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada

Back to the Land Movement

The "Back to The Land" movement has been given a decided fillip by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, an after-war organization effected by the present Dominion Government for a two-fold purpose, namely:

1. To increase agricultural production, and
2. To afford the opportunity to returned soldiers who have had farming experience or who desire to gain farming experience and take up land of their own to receive financial assistance from the Government.

In the words of Honorable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, who is the Minister of the Crown chiefly responsible for the excellent Soldier Settlement Legislation on the statute books: "The primary and great principle of this Bill is to secure settlers on the lands of this country—to secure settlement of our idle lands and to make settlers of those who have proved themselves the backbone and stay of the Nation in its trouble."

In the same speech, the Minister said these words: "We believe that we cannot better fortify this country against the waves of unrest and discontent that now assail us, as all the rest of the world, than by making the greatest possible proportion of the soldiers of our country settlers upon our land. Every class of citizen is necessary to constitute the nation, but the class of citizen that counts the most in the determination of the stability of a country against such forces as I mentioned a moment ago is undoubtedly the basic class—the agricultural class. So the purpose of this Bill is a national one primarily. It is to strengthen the fibre of our country by building into its basic industrial structure of the best blood and bone of our people."

If there had been any doubt of the success of the Government's efforts to encourage returned soldiers to go upon the land, that doubt has been dispelled by the results of the first nine months' operations under the Soldier Settlement Act. Taking the official figures for December 6th, we find that the Government has loaned to returned soldiers under this Act no less a sum than \$53,171,233. This sum is made up of the following items:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| To soldiers who purchased land under the Act | \$43,883,404 |
| To soldiers who took up free Dominion Lands in the four Western Provinces | 5,708,984 |
| To soldiers who already owned land and who borrowed money for the removal of encumbrances and for the better equipment of their farms | 3,579,233 |

The number of loans approved to December 6th was 17,849; this being an average of slightly under \$3,000 to each settler.

Going into the figures a little, further we find that 43,783 returned soldiers have applied to the Board for Qualification Certificates, and of these 33,136 have been granted Certificates which entitle them to go further and to select lands and to borrow money for the purpose of establishing themselves as farmers.

The number of applications from the Province of Quebec has been 1,907, of which 1,262 were from the Montreal District, 350 from the Sherbrooke District and 295 from the Quebec District. The applications approved number 969, of which 573 are from the Montreal District, 213 from the Sherbrooke District and 183 from Quebec.

The principal movement back to the land is, however, in the Great West. This is indicated by the following figures of applications received:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| British Columbia | 7,987 |
| Alberta | 10,255 |
| Saskatchewan | 9,581 |
| Manitoba | 6,444 |

In the other Provinces the totals are:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Ontario | 4,951 |
| Quebec | 1,997 |
| New Brunswick | 1,180 |
| Nova Scotia | 978 |
| Prince Edward Island | 500 |

So that while the greatest progress is in the Provinces west of the Great Lakes, there is also a satisfactory impetus, indicated by the figures, in the Eastern part of Canada.

The movement apparently is only beginning. The Soldier Settlement Board was organized in 1917 with power to reserve Dominion lands for soldier settlement, to grant loans not exceeding \$2500 to soldier settlers with interest at five percent, and to afford agricultural instruction to these settlers. It was not, however, until February 11, 1919, that the scope of the Act was very largely increased. An Order-in-Council was passed enabling the Board to purchase lands for soldier settlement in any Province in the Dominion and to grant loans to soldier settlers not exceeding \$7500, for three purposes: for land purchase, for stock and equipment and for permanent improvements. Following this Order-in-Council there was a decided increase in the number of applications, and the Soldier Settlement Board has been under the necessity of vastly enlarging its organization to take care of the demands of the returned soldiers.

It is now too late for much further actual settlement this season. There are thousands of intending settlers, however, who are preparing to go on the land in the Spring of 1920. Many of these require agricultural training before they are entitled to Certificates. An effort is being made to place a great many of these returned soldiers upon good farms where they will gain experience. Others of them who are qualified have not yet selected the farms upon which they desire to settle. They are looking about them and will doubtless be prepared to come to the Board early next year for their loans.

So that it is confidently expected that there will be an even greater movement in 1920 back to the land. The Soldier Settlement Board is surveying the field in Western Canada with the idea of securing large blocks of land that are not fully developed and securing the reversion of these lands to the Crown. A number of Indian reserves recently have been purchased and as soon as they have been re-surveyed and blocked out they will be sold to the settlers at cost price. It is expected that a large number of soldiers will take advantage of these cheap lands, and that districts heretofore withheld from settlement on account of land being reserved for the Indians will soon become fully productive. Forest reserves are being reclaimed in a similar manner. Wherever there is land of good agricultural quality within these reserves it will be withdrawn and sold to the settlers at cost.

Under the Soldier Settlement Act 5,695 soldier grant entries had been made up till December 20th. That in itself means a million and a half acres of new land brought under cultivation.

The Soldier Settlement Board has for its chief, Dr. W. J. Black, B.S.A., formerly Commissioner of Agriculture for the Dominion and previous to that time President of Manitoba Agricultural College. He is thoroughly familiar with the agricultural situation in Canada, has the welfare of the returned soldiers completely at heart and is determined to administer the Act in such a way as greatly to increase farm production and the nation's wealth. His chief aim is to select only those returned soldiers who are capable of making a success of farming, believing that it is doing the returned soldier an injustice to allow him to undertake the financial obligations of a soldier settler if he has not the qualifications necessary to fit him for the task. At the same time he insists on a very careful examination of the property to be purchased for the returned soldier so that there shall be no doubt whatsoever of the fertility of the soil or of the general conditions surrounding the life of a farmer in that district. Thus we see that, if the soldier-citizen has sufficient qualifications and the land is of good quality and close to market facilities, the returned man should have a first-class chance of making a good living out of the soil.

There have been many favorable comments on the Dominion Government's Land Settlement Scheme. The Farm and Ranch Review says: "The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada is doing excellent work in assisting returned men with farm experience to become farm owners"; and the Toronto Globe remarks: "The Soldier Settlement Board has done and is doing good work . . . it is doing a real service and justifying its formation."

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